Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXIV. PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1884. NO. 7423

AILWAYS AND STEAMBOA

gon R'y & Navigat

OCEAN DIVISION.

FROM PORTLAND — LEAVE SAN FRA
12 MIDNIGHT — AT 10 A.M.
Friday, Feb 1 State, Monday
Tuesday, Feb 5 Columbia, Saturday
[illegible] Feb 10 Oregon, Thursday
Friday, Feb 15 State, Tuesday
Wednesday, Feb 20 Columbia, Sunday
Monday, Feb 25 Oregon, Friday
Sat., March 1 State, Wednesday

reserved to change steamers or sailing

RAIL DIVISION.

steamer connecting with Atlantic Express, which leaves Portland daily at 7:30 P.M. Express arrives at Portland daily at 7:30 P.M. Line Passenger Trains run daily to Wallula Junction for points on N. P. R. R. Sleeping Cars between Portland and [illegible]. The only line running Through Express to the East without change. [illegible] are carried between Helena [illegible]. Fast on the daily Atlantic Express [illegible] the emigrant time between [illegible] Fast to about 5½ days.

LE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
leaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A.M.
arrives at Portland from Dalles at [illegible]

	Mo	Tu	Wed	Th
& Lower				
[illegible]	6 AM 7 AM	6 AM	6 AM 7 AM	6 AM 7 AM
[illegible]	6 AM			6 AM
[illegible]	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM

ROW GAUGE DIVISION—EAST SIDE
between PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.
for West Stayton leave Portland [illegible] Wednesdays and Fridays.
Brownsville (via Lebanon Junction) [illegible] P.M. on Monday, Wednesday and [illegible]

WEST SIDE.
PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND [illegible]
via O. & C. R. R. to Whites [illegible]
Portland at [illegible] A.M. Returning, leave [illegible]

[illegible] for all points on Narrow Gauge Division received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R. on [illegible] Side Divisions, respectively.

General Offices—Cor. Front and D
PRESCOTT, JOHN MUIR,
Manager. Sup't of Traffic
STOCKER E. P. ROGERS
Ass't Sup't of Traffic. Gen. Agent Pass
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILR
WESTERN DIVISIONS
PACIFIC DIVISION
Kalama at 10:15 A.M. Arrive at [illegible]
New Tacoma at 7 A.M. Arrive at [illegible]

Connections.
New Tacoma with Sound steamers, [illegible] with the O. & C. R. R. [illegible] with O. R. & N. Co.'s boats.

IDAHO & ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION
Wallula Junction at 9:00 A.M. [illegible] at 4:35 P.M., Spokane Falls at 7:05 [illegible], arrive at Spokane Falls at [illegible] at 6:30 A.M., and Wallula Junction [illegible]

Connection
[illegible] Wallula Junction with O. R. & N. Co. [illegible] and from Portland
[illegible] OAKLEY, Ass't Gen. Mgr. New Tacoma
[illegible] MUIR, Sup't of Traffic, St. Paul, Minn.
[illegible] STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic, Portland
[illegible] ROGERS, Gen. Agent, Pass. Dep't, Portland

gon and California R
and Transcontinental Company
after Dec. 2, 1883, trains will run as follows
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS
Eastside Division.
PORTLAND AND GRANTS PASS
Mail Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
[illegible]	7:30 A.M.	Grant's Pass	[illegible]
[illegible] Pass	10:00 P.M.	Portland	[illegible]

Albany Express Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
[illegible]	4:00 P.M.	Lebanon	[illegible]
[illegible]	4:45 A.M.	Portland	[illegible]

Oregon and California Railroad connection with all the regular trains [illegible] Eastside Division.

Westside Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND and CORVALLIS
Mail Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
[illegible]	9:00 A.M.	Corvallis	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] A.M.	Portland	[illegible]

Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
[illegible]	5:00 P.M.	McMinnville	[illegible]
[illegible]	5:45 A.M.	Portland	[illegible]

[illegible] connections made at Grant's Pass with [illegible] California and Oregon Stage Company.
[illegible] for sale to all the principal points [illegible] the East, at Company's office
[illegible] F and Front Sts., Portland
[illegible] will not be received for shipment [illegible] P.M. on either the East or West side [illegible]
[illegible] OEHLER, JOHN [illegible]
Manager Sup't of [illegible]
[illegible] STOKES E. P. ROGERS
[illegible] Sup't of Traffic Gen. Agt. Pass

THE [illegible]
TO THE EAST.
THE
CHICAGO,
MILWAUKEE
AND
ST. PAUL
RAILWA[illegible]
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC
—AND—
UNION PACIFIC
IS THE
SHORT LINE
TO ALL POINTS IN THE PACIFIC [illegible] to CHICAGO and all points in the Southern States. It is the only line [illegible] Palace Sleeping Cars between [illegible] CHICAGO via Milwaukee. [illegible] only line under one management [illegible] and Chicago, and owns three [illegible] lines between those points, thus giving [illegible] choice of three routes, passing through [illegible] and picturesque sections of [illegible] Wisconsin and Illinois. It runs [illegible] cars in the world and no effort is [illegible] comfort of its patrons. No change of [illegible] BETWEEN ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO [illegible] CHICAGO. Changes made [illegible] ST. PAUL AND OMAHA.
[illegible] your tickets read via Chicago [illegible] Paul Railway and secure the advantages [illegible] this great
TRANSCONTINENTAL
SHORT LINE
[illegible] through tickets, time tables and full information [illegible] A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent [illegible] Navigation Company, Portland, Or. [illegible] upon Ticket Agent on this coast.
[illegible] MERRILL, A. V. H. CARPENTER
General Manager Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.
W. H. DIXON, Gen. N. W. Pass. Agt. [illegible] St. Paul
W. H. MARSHALL, Trav. Pass. Agt.
2 Washington st. Portland

[illegible] HO! FOR COOS [illegible]
VIA
Drain's Station,
[illegible], Gardiner City to Empire [illegible]
[illegible] leave Drain's every Monday, [illegible] Friday, arriving at Coos Bay [illegible] making connections with steamer [illegible] Coos Bay, Coquille river and [illegible] Passengers by this line have [illegible] the beautiful Umpqua and twenty [illegible] ocean beach.
[illegible] county is settling up very fast. [illegible] ONLY DIRECT ROUTE [illegible] Fare, $7. Families reduced rates [illegible] JARVIS, CORNWALL [illegible] Travelers, make towns [illegible]

NERVOUS DEBILITY
DR. E. C. WEST'S
TREATMENT
E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, [illegible] Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, [illegible] Nervous Prostration caused by [illegible] of tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental [illegible], Softening of the Brain resulting [illegible] and leading to misery, decay and [illegible] Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of [illegible] sex, Involuntary Losses and [illegible] caused by over-exertion of the brain [illegible] over-indulgence. Each box contains [illegible] month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or [illegible] sent by mail prepaid on receipt of [illegible]
GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
[illegible] any case. With each order received [illegible] boxes, accompanied with $5.00, [illegible] the purchaser our written guarantee [illegible] money if the treatment does not [illegible] Guarantees issued only by
WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.
[illegible] and Retail Druggists
PORTLAND, OREGON.
[illegible] by mail will receive prompt attention

[illegible]ES. SCRATCH NO [illegible]
USE
SWAYNE'S
[illegible]ING PILES. OINTMENT
[illegible] SYMPTOMS are Moisture, Intense Itching [illegible] by scratching; most at night [illegible] if parts affected [illegible] Swayne's Ointment [illegible] for Tetter, [illegible]
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

[illegible]AN AND UNDEVE[illegible]
OF THE HUMAN BODY [illegible], DEVELOPED AND STRENGTHENED [illegible], is an interesting advertisement [illegible] paper. In reply to inquiries we [illegible] no evidence of humbug about [illegible] the advertisers are very highly [illegible] persons may get sealed circulars [illegible] by addressing ERIE MEDICAL CO., [illegible] Buffalo, N. Y.—Toledo Evening Bee.

[illegible]ZAN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
[illegible] AND WOODEN WARE
[illegible]ERS OF WILLOW WARE
[illegible] 12 and 14 North Front St.

WASHINGTON.

Both Houses Adjourn, as Usual, until Monday.

GRANT'S GIFT TO THE UNITED STATES

Items of Special Interest to the Northwest—The Keifer-Boynton Investigation—Congressional Notes—Etc

The Danville Investigation

WASHINGTON, Feb 21.—The first witness in the Danville investigation to-day was J. B. Blackwell, [illegible] judge of the corporation court of Danville. [illegible] testified to the circumstances leading up to the [illegible] and said the whites formed in line and fired a [illegible] at the negroes; the discharge was like that of [illegible] drilled soldiers; witness was surprised when [illegible] smoke had cleared away to see that no execution [illegible] had been done; did not issue warrants for the arrest [illegible] any of the rioters.

[illegible] Senator Sherman handed witness a copy of the [illegible] Danville circular, and asked if its statements were [illegible]

[illegible] witness replied that some were, but in his opinion [illegible] a majority were false; the circular stated [illegible] the negroes were in a large majority in every [illegible] in Danville, and that there never had been a [illegible] when they could not elect a negro to fill every [illegible] in the town council; as a matter of fact [illegible] in the town council as a majority in the council, [illegible] whites had always a majority in the council, [illegible] power to remedy the evils complained of in the [illegible] circular; it was in the power of any man who [illegible] the circular to learn that certain of its statements were false; witness did not accuse all the [illegible] signers of intentional falsehood; the men had been [illegible] blinded by passion so as to be unable to judge impartially. Witness is a native of Virginia and served [illegible] years in the confederate army.

[illegible] adjourned until Monday.

Changes in the Railway Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb 21.—The postoffice department [illegible] made an order removing H. J. McKusick, superintendent of the eighth division of the railway mail [illegible] at San Francisco, and promoting James L. [illegible] from the Chicago division. Superintendent [illegible] will leave immediately for San Francisco. [illegible] Campbell, chief clerk of the sixth division, [illegible] been appointed as assistant superintendent, vice [illegible] promoted.

Meeting of Territorial Democrats

WASHINGTON, Feb 21.—A meeting of democratic [illegible] territorial delegates in congress and prominent democrats from the territories was held to-night, at [illegible] resolutions were adopted urging the national [illegible] committee to take some action looking to the admission to the national convention of representatives [illegible] territories and giving them votes.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb 21.

[illegible] bill providing for the punishment of persons [illegible] personating officers and employes of the [illegible] United States passed.

[illegible] senate suspended further consideration of [illegible] pending business in order to resume the debate on [illegible] bill to provide for an issue of circulation to national banking associations.

[illegible] Morgan addressed the senate in support of the [illegible] amendment offered by him permitting national [illegible] to deposit bonds of separate states as security [illegible] circulation.

[illegible] Morgan was speaking Sherman intervened [illegible] a joint resolution which was immediately [illegible] appropriating $10,000 for the contingent fund [illegible] the senate.

[illegible] chairman said the resolution was necessary to [illegible] the committee on privileges and elections to [illegible] the investigation.

[illegible] debate followed on Morgan's amendment, [illegible] participated in by Maxey, Plumb, Butler, Coke, Harris, Ingalls, Bayard, Beck, Morrill, Aldrich and [illegible]

[illegible] Morgan withdrew his amendment, and the [illegible] resumed on the bill.

[illegible] an executive session the senate adjourned [illegible] Monday.

House.

WASHINGTON, Feb 21.

[illegible] committee on postoffices and postroads reported [illegible] post route bill and it passed.

[illegible] senate amendment to the bill declaring all [illegible] roads post roads and post routes was concurred [illegible]

[illegible] committee on Pacific railroads reported back [illegible] resolution calling on the secretary of the interior [illegible] information as to when the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, or any part of it, was definitely [illegible] located, and as to whether that railroad [illegible] any lands on which homestead or pre-emption [illegible] entries had been made prior to the time of final [illegible] location adopted.

[illegible] speaker laid before the house the following [illegible] message from the president:

[illegible] the House of Representatives: I transmit [illegible] with the report of the secretary of state of the [illegible] final, whereby your honorable body, and [illegible] through the people of the United States, may [illegible] be apprised of the generous contribution made [illegible] Britannic majesty's government towards [illegible] for the relief of Lieutenant Greely's Arctic expedition party by presenting to the United States the [illegible] steamship Alert. CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

[illegible] the reading of the message was finished [illegible] called for the reading of the report in full. [illegible] it was so generous, and coming from a friendly [illegible] that it ought to be treated with respect. [illegible] report of the secretary of state was read and [illegible] times applauded.

[illegible] asked unanimous consent that the communication be spread upon the journal of the house [illegible] the sentiment of the house. [illegible] asked that the communication be referred [illegible] committee on foreign affairs, with the object [illegible] more formal and appropriate recognition [illegible] the act of the British government.

[illegible] object," exclaimed Finerty.

[illegible] then put his request in a formal motion [illegible] was agreed to. Finerty and Robinson alone [illegible] in negative. "Can we not have a ship of our [illegible] without begging?" queried Robinson.

[illegible] adjourned till Saturday.

GREAT BRITAIN'S GIFT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Secretary Frelinghuysen [illegible] note accompanying the president's message, in [illegible] regard to the presentation of the steamer Alert [illegible] the United States by Great Britain, says that in [illegible] search for a steamer for the proposed Greely [illegible] expedition, his attention was early called to [illegible] Alert as peculiarly fitted for this service. That [illegible] intimation was conveyed by Minister Lowell [illegible] British government had not forgotten the [illegible] generous action of the United States in the matter [illegible] Arctic steamer Resolute, and that if the Alert [illegible] of any use she would be presented to this [illegible] government. The suggestion that she would be of [illegible] made and the vessel was accordingly given [illegible] United States unconditionally. The gift was [illegible] acknowledged, with thanks presented on behalf of [illegible] the people of the United States.

[illegible] facts in regard to the Resolute are that she [illegible] to the British government, and was abandoned in the Arctic seas. She was discovered and [illegible] to the United States by American seamen, [illegible] fitted up by this government and returned [illegible] Britain. American officers who took her [illegible] being received by the queen and treated with [illegible] official and personal courtesy.

THE CHARGE AGAINST HEWITT

WASHINGTON, Feb 20.—The house committee on [illegible] affairs took up the resolution offered by [illegible], which provides that the house shall instruct [illegible] committee to make inquiry as to whether [illegible] any minister accredited to the government of [illegible] United States has endeavored to nullify the effects [illegible] of a resolution of this house by remarks [illegible] of the house and the integrity of its members [illegible] of New York, in compliance with an invitation, came before the committee. An animated [illegible] took place between Hewitt and Belmont of [illegible], in the course of which the latter emphatically expressed the opinion that Hewitt's call to the [illegible] minister, shortly after passage of the O'Donnell [illegible], was unwise and improper.

[illegible] in reply, presented the committee a letter [illegible] him by Minister West, a few days after, [illegible] in which Minister West asserts that Hewitt [illegible] during the conversation incidentally remarked [illegible] he had urged prompt compliance by the [illegible] government with the request of the resolution [illegible] concerning O'Donnell, which Hewitt had introduced, and the house of representatives unanimously [illegible] passed.

[illegible] action the committee adjourned.

OF INTEREST TO THE NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON, Feb 20.—[Special.]—In the senate [illegible] Logan presented petitions from citizens of San Jose, Los Angeles and New Richmond [illegible] for liberal appropriations for educational [illegible] in Alaska.

[illegible] presented a memorial from the board of [illegible] praying that the land grant to the Northern [illegible] railroad company be not declared forfeited. [illegible] petition was presented by George in the [illegible]

[illegible] presented a petition of the board of health of [illegible] praying for the establishment of a system [illegible] between California and Lower California.

WASHINGTON NOTES

WASHINGTON, Feb 21.—The postmaster general [illegible] transmitted to the house a report showing [illegible] of the charge that a British spy tampered [illegible] mails in the New York postoffice.

[illegible] call for $10,000,000 was issued this after[illegible]

[illegible] senate has confirmed William H. Porter as [illegible] at San Bernardino, Cal.

[illegible] Representative G. D. Wise of Virginia will shortly [illegible] into the house a bill appropriating $11,000 [illegible] completion of the monument to Mary [illegible] Washington.

[illegible] FROM CALIFORNIA WOOL GROWERS

WASHINGTON, Feb 21.—[Special.]—Hanley to-day [illegible] two petitions from wool growers in California asking the restoration of the tariff of 1867 on [illegible], with several petitions on the same subject [illegible] Ohio, Kansas and other states, were referred [illegible] to the committee on ways and means.

[illegible] INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb 21.—The house committee on [illegible] has concluded consideration of the Reagan [illegible] to regulate inter-state commerce. A section has [illegible] added, providing for a commission of three [illegible] to whom will be referred questions [illegible]

[illegible] A BUILDING FOR PORT TOWNSEND

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The house committee on [illegible] public buildings has agreed to recommend the erection of public buildings at Port Townsend, W. T., to [illegible] cost [illegible] 000.

RAILROAD NOTES

RATE CUTTING ORDERED STOPPED

[illegible], Feb 21.—All local agents of east bound [illegible] lines, also freight agents of the east [illegible] bound, to-day received telegrams from their [illegible] officers, ordering strict maintenance of [illegible] rates. As a result of these positive orders [illegible] of rates has ceased.

[illegible] the removal of dandruff and for [illegible] of the scalp, nothing can be better than [illegible] Hair Vigor.

THE KEIFER-BOYNTON INVESTIGATION

Testimony of the Ex-Speaker and His Clerk—The Latter Becomes Nervous

WASHINGTON, Feb 21.—In the Keifer-Boynton investigation yesterday Chairman Hopkins and Mr Adams asked General Keifer a number of questions, their chief object being to ascertain why the ex-speaker listened so long to Boynton's alleged corrupt proposition without rebuking him, and to have him fix the time of interview.

General Keifer said he did not wish to be hasty with a man who had been a friend for many years. He [illegible] exact time of the conversation he was unable to fix. General Keifer further said that Representative Dunnell desired to be recognized for the McGarrahan bill; he told him no one would be recognized to put such a bill through.

General Boynton then cross-examined Keifer, who affirmed the truthfulness of his speech on the floor of the house, but said he did not consider improper General Boynton's letter asking him in behalf of McGarrahan to recognize some one for his bill. He received a large number of such communications; it was only when taken in connection with the subsequent proposition that the letter became important.

Boynton endeavored to have witness definitely fix the time when he called to ask that Dunnell be recognized, but Keifer would not fix the day.

Boynton made the point that such application would have been unreasonable because the tariff bill and five appropriation bills were pending and there was no earthly chance of passing the McGarrahan bill.

J. [illegible] testified that while clerk at the speaker's table he saw Boynton in the speaker's room about the time of the alleged talk. Boynton in a low tone indicated that he wanted a private interview; witness left the room, but heard the speaker say Dunnell had already been recognized. Once Boynton held a bill in one hand; when he went back into the room the speaker was looking for Boynton's letter, which he said he would preserve.

On cross examination witness became quite nervous and admitted having taken an interest in the case and helped Keifer prepare it.

Adjourned.

POSTPONED UNTIL SATURDAY

WASHINGTON, Feb 21.—When the Keifer-Boynton committee met Coleman, counsel for Keifer, stated that witnesses expected this morning had not arrived and asked postponement of one day.

The committee decided to hear W. S. Furay of Columbus, Ohio, as witness for General Keifer, who testified that Keifer told him of an alleged interview with Boynton, but the committee would not allow him to give details of the conversation as related to him by Keifer. Witness said he had known Boynton for twenty years; that his reputation was good; never heard his character for integrity questioned until now; have heard it said that he is a man of strong prejudices and strong likes and dislikes; had heard charges that Boynton attacked public men maliciously and without foundation.

Coleman and Keifer both complained of the haste with which the committee pressed them to present [illegible] of the case.

The chairman and Mr Poland thought the remarks of Keifer and counsel entirely uncalled for.

Coleman apologized to the committee, and on suggestion of Keifer adjournment was taken until Saturday.

THE GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Personnel of the Command Under Captain Schley—Officers Undergoing Examination

WASHINGTON, Feb 21.—[Special.]—Captain Schley, commander of the Greely relief expedition, is not yet prepared to make public the list of officers who will accompany him, as all of the medical examinations have not been made. Officers who have been selected are being examined daily by the medical board, and a number have satisfactorily passed examination. Lieutenant William H. Emory will have command of one of the vessels, probably the Bear. Lieutenant Emory is well known in Washington, where he has been on several special duties for some time as aid to Admiral Porter. He is one of the leaders of society and married a society belle here. He stands number 35 in the list of [illegible] lieutenants and has been in service since 1862, having served nearly twelve years at sea.

Nothing further regarding the personnel of the expedition is yet made public officially, but it is learned on good authority that Commander John [illegible] Feed will command one of the other vessels, and that other officers who will accompany the expedition are Lieutenants C. A. Bradbury, Samuel [illegible] bury, [illegible] Lowell, L. K. Reynolds, S. C. Lemley and F. [illegible] Usher.

It is not yet [illegible] ascertained which vessel Captain Schley will command personally, the Alert or the Thetis, but probably the latter, and in that event Captain [illegible] will command the Alert.

It is also learned that medical officers have been selected for the expedition as follows, and passed: Assistant Surgeon [illegible] H. Green, [illegible]; Assistant Surgeon Howard Ames for the Alert, and Assistant Surgeon Nash for the Bear. The list of officers selected can be added [illegible] names of Lieutenants Staunton, Badger and Harry Hunt. With the exception of Lieutenant Colwell, none of the officers mentioned are known to have volunteered for duty on the expedition. They were personally asked by Captain Schley. Nearly all of them have successfully passed physical examination.

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

The Contest for the Democratic Convention—Notes from Various Cities.

WASHINGTON, Feb 21.—Delegations from cities desirous of obtaining the national democratic convention are hard at work to-night. The matter will be settled by the national committee to-morrow. Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Saratoga are the principal contestants. Estimates to-night are in favor of Chicago and the time three or four weeks after the republican convention.

MEETING CALLED AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Feb 21.—A call has been made by about 150 republicans of this and other states for a conference here Saturday. The call says the object is not to organize a movement in behalf of any candidate, but to compare views for the success of the party in the coming presidential contest, and to secure the nomination only of those in accord with administrative reform.

BLAINE THEIR FIRST CHOICE

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb 21.—The republicans of Mahoning county, O., to the number of 410, have expressed preference for presidential nominees. Their first choice Blaine has 370 supporters, and Lincoln 19; for second choice Lincoln leads with 1[illegible], Logan following with 80.

VIRGINIA WILL SEND TWO SETS

RICHMOND, Feb 21.—Virginia will send to the republican convention at Chicago two sets of delegates. Mahone's friends are understood to be hostile to [illegible] on account of his opposition to their readjuster schemes.

LAND GRANT MATTERS

Meeting of the Committee on Pacific Railroads—Holman's Resolution Reported and Passed

WASHINGTON, Feb 21.—[Special.]—The house committee on Pacific railroads held a meeting this morning and after finally considering the bill requiring land grant railroads west of the Missouri river to patent their lands, agreed to authorize Crisp of Georgia to report it favorably to the house. This bill requires railroads to pay for surveying all earned land and the listing of the same, the object being to bring them under state taxation. It has been the practice heretofore for roads to survey their lands only when purchasers are found. Should it become a law the bill will place large quantities of land in Utah, Nevada, Oregon, California and other states and territories upon the assessment books of counties through which land grant roads run. The Northern Pacific is exempt from operation of the bill for the reason that there is no definite information as to land earned by that corporation.

Shortly before adjournment of the house to-day Cassidy, chairman of the Pacific railroads committee, reported favorably Holman's resolution requesting Secretary Teller to inform the house when the line of the Northern Pacific was finally located, the date of filing of each plot if more than one plot has been filed, and the length of the line in each plot. Also if the company claims any lands on which homestead and pre-emption entries have been made prior to the definite location of the road, and if so whether such claims are being considered by the interior department. The resolution was adopted without debate.

English Investors vs. American Railways.

London World

Numbers of small investors all over England have been badly hit by the long and persistent decline in American stocks. I have heard of two or three who have been nearly ruined by the fall in Wabash. It would be interesting to hear from these unfortunate persons what they know about "Wabash" before putting their money into it. One piece of plain advice has been frequently given in these pages, and had it been followed, the shadow of misfortune would not hang heavily over so many English homes to-day. It may be summed up in a few words—never buy American shares. First mortgage bonds with caution, but shares never, unless you want to go in for a gambling coup, and then you might as well take yourself off to Monte Carlo at once, and have some fun for your money. One object of all his hammering at American stocks is to break down Jay Gould. He has now withstood the attack for upwards of three years—no man ever stood three months of such an attack before. Every device has been adopted to crush him, but the "millionaire" still keeps on his feet and the chances are that his assailants will be the first to bite the dust. A powerful combination was made against him a few years ago, and his downfall was regarded as certain. One day it was plainly seen by everybody that all was over with him; the next, to the amazement of New York, the combination was utterly annihilated and Jay Gould quite unharmed met a friend in the street and asked with his usual simplicity and innocence: "What is the crack now?" So it may be again. Never calculate on Jay Gould's fall until you see him down, and do not be too sure of it then.

Vassar Bread

Chicago Saturday Herald

Bread!" exclaimed a Vassar college girl. "Bread! Well I should say I can make bread. We studied that in our first year. You see the yeast ferments and the gas thus formed permeates everywhere and transforms the plastic material into a porous hydrous [illegible] structure, and then—" "But what is the plastic material you speak of?" "Oh, that is commonly called the sponge." "But how do you make the sponge?" "Why, you just make it. The cook always attends to that. Then we test the sponge with the thermometer and hydrometer, and a lot of other instruments the names of which I don't remember, and then the cook puts it in the oven, and I don't know what she does with it then, but when it's on the table it is just splendid."

We never handled a Catarrh remedy that has sold so rapidly or given more satisfaction as Ely's Cream Balm.—[illegible] N. C. [illegible], [illegible]ington street, N. Y.

Enclose 25 cents and the address of an eastern friend to this office for the statistical OREGONIAN. The best medium to circulate in the east.

THE RECENT DISASTERS.

Later Details Increase the Loss of Life from Southern Cyclones.

MORE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HORROR.

Great Destruction of Property Along the Ohio—Heavy Cattle Losses in Kansas—Terrific Explosion of Dynamite

CHARLOTTE, Feb 20.—Twenty-five houses, all in the Philadelphia settlement, were leveled by the cyclone. The bodies of three white men and eleven colored have been recovered. Search is making for others believed to have been killed. At Pioneer Mills six houses were blown down and a colored man killed. At Woodward's a negro and his wife were killed. At Wadesboro three negroes and an aged white lady were killed. Her son and daughter fell down from the house into a tree. At Tolkton, North Carolina, the wife of F. G. Gray was killed by a falling house.

At Rockingham a cyclone struck the village on the outskirts destroying fifteen houses, killing twenty three persons and injuring many more. Several colored people were also killed on the Pee Dee river. At Mobley and Haynes the cyclone destroyed every thing. Near Lillington, Harnett county, six persons were killed.

AWFUL PARTICULARS

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb 21.—Special details of further particulars of the cyclone say the storm came so suddenly that the people were unable to escape from their houses. Buildings were blown into fragments, and bodies terribly bruised and cut. The force of the wind was so great that two millstones were moved 1[illegible] feet. Chickens and birds were found picked clean. The largest trees were uprooted, and the smaller ones stripped of bark. At midnight the sky was dazzling red. The killed and wounded belong almost exclusively to the poorer classes, and there will be suffering and destitution among the survivors. Already thirty-two dead bodies have been found in Richmond county.

SEVENTEEN KILLED AT ROCKINGHAM

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb 21.—The cyclone about Pee Dee creek swept away forty houses. Two negro children and three white children perished. The dead in the village of Rockingham number seven teen, wounded, thirteen.

FIFTY LIVES LOST

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 21.—The number of lives lost in North Carolina by the cyclone is about fifty. An equal number were wounded. Much property was destroyed.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE IN GEORGIA

ATLANTA, Feb. 21.—Reliable reports state that on the line of Cherokee and Pickens counties within a space of three miles twenty-two persons were killed and forty wounded. No deaths occurred in other counties contiguous to Atlanta.

MADISON, Feb. 21.—The cyclone blew down the residence of Colonel Hughes in Putnam county, dangerously wounding him. Mrs Pascal, who took refuge in his house, was instantly killed. Seven negroes and nearly all [illegible] on the farm were also killed. Davisboro, on the Central railroad, was almost destroyed. Six stores were blown down, also the brick depot. Several employes of the railroad were killed, and many were dangerously wounded.

TWENTY PERSONS KILLED

ATLANTA, GA., Feb 21.—Reliable information from Grassy Knob shows that twenty persons were killed within a space of three miles. Many of those wounded are not expected to live.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb 21.—Special dispatches say storms [illegible] the state. Many houses were blown down or damaged. Many persons were swept away. Chesterfield [illegible] was swept away and not a house was left. One person was killed and several injured. At [illegible] one man was killed at [illegible] persons injured. [illegible] three persons are reported killed. In the lower part of Clarendon county two were killed. At Darlington two whites and two negroes were killed. Six are known to have been killed and fifteen wounded in the county. [illegible] persons are reported [illegible] in the vicinity of Williamsburg.

THE CYCLONE IN ALABAMA

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Feb 21.—Latest dispatches [illegible] to the horrors of the [illegible] storm [illegible] Miles [illegible] in the Alabama valley were leveled by the [illegible]. The ladies of [illegible] stock [illegible] fences [illegible] scattered [illegible] Stumps [illegible] clear marks of [illegible] indicate where Dr. Wright's residence [illegible] stood.

FIVE MEN KILLED

TALLASSEE, Ala., Feb. 21.—A destructive cyclone yesterday passed through the suburbs of Dave [illegible] Springs, killing five men and seriously injuring three. The cyclone was about a quarter of a mile wide and swept down trees and everything in its path. The damage is great.

FLOODS AND GALES

Much Property Destroyed Throughout Indiana—Cattle Losses in Kansas—Etc

THE GALE IN INDIANA

EVANSVILLE, Feb 20.—Reports are coming in of great destruction by the wind storm yesterday afternoon and night. The destruction of houses was unparalleled for years. Fully a house was standing in the flooded district between Owensboro and Mount Vernon. But one loss of life is reported so far. Yesterday two distinct cyclones about a mile apart swept over the central part of the county leveling many houses and doing serious damage to hundreds of buildings. Many persons were injured by falling houses, but none were killed.

GREAT LOSS OF CATTLE IN KANSAS

DODGE CITY, KAS., Feb 21.—Reports from cattle ranges so far received show that losses by the late storms will range from 5 to 25 per cent of stock placed on ranges later than July last; that the average will be fully 10 per cent on the Canadian and Beaver rivers 5 to 10 miles south of here, and the stock is quite thin in flesh, and it is believed another severe storm in this or next month would occasion a very considerable loss.

AT CAIRO

CAIRO, Ill., Feb 21.—The river is 1 feet 11 inches and is rising very slowly. It is but four inches below the high water mark of last year.

NAVIGATION RESUMED

CINCINNATI, Feb 21.—Navigation of the Ohio river was resumed to-night.

THE UNIONTOWN HORROR

Further Particulars of the Terrible Mine Disaster—No Person Blamed

UNIONTOWN, PA., Feb 2[illegible].—The scene of yesterday's terrible disaster was visited by large numbers today. The majority were simply curious, but many came with the earnest intention of investigating and if possible ascertaining the cause of the explosion. Heavy rains has not caused much trouble in western Pennsylvania, and it is evident that a vast quantity had [illegible] in a short time without being discovered. A majority of the experts who examined the mine [illegible] to the belief that the explosion came from a falling in of a portion of the roof of the chambers and exposing a crevice filled with fire damp, etc. They are not, however, willing to stake their reputation on this until a more thorough examination be made.

Coffins for the nine victims arrived from Pittsburg this morning, and all will be buried from Uniontown to-morrow. Two-thirds of the victims were Catholics. It has not been decided whether union services will be held or each family bury its own dead.

The Connellsville Coke and Iron Company, owners of the mine, pay all the funeral expenses. There are none here who censure the company. The opinion is universal that the explosion cannot be charged to their neglect at the shaft as a mine. The most approved appliances were used for safety, and greater precautions even than required by law.

The families of the dead miners are left in destitute circumstances, but the sudden withdrawal of support caused by the taking off of husbands, fathers and brothers will be seriously felt in the near future. Mary had their lives insured only last week. Insurance agents collected among the miners and the owners, and a large number availed themselves of the opportunity, among them some of the killed.

Closer examination of the mine leads many to the belief that the disaster resulted from improper ventilation. Air doors are lacking in places where it has been erected. They would probably have cut off the fuel [illegible] and prevented the explosion.

ACCIDENTS

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE

OMAHA, Feb 21.—One hundred pounds of dynamite exploded at the mine seven miles north of the city. Thomas Burns was torn into fragments and shreds of flesh scattered several hundred yards. Great gaps were made in the earth and a number of buildings in the neighborhood were badly damaged. The shock was distinctly felt all over the city.

The Copiah County Investigation.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 21.—The United States senate committee continued its inquiry to-day in the Copiah county, Mississippi, election. William Oliver, secretary and treasurer of the Wesson Mills, testified: I am a democrat and have been one for [illegible] party. Never reached [illegible] and that argument never discharged any one for voting the republican ticket.

H. Q. Johnson and Curtis Robertson (colored) testified the democratic ticket of their free will. [illegible] a regular republican ticket, they voted [illegible] the men.

L. B. Mims testified: I voted at Green's store [illegible] the election [illegible] no one [illegible] I know [illegible] the democratic ticket of their free will.

The United Pipe Lines Sold

OIL CITY, PA., Feb 21.—The United pipe lines have been sold to the National Transit Company. This [illegible] the capital of the latter is much larger than that of the former. The Pipe Line capital was $[illegible]

The Greenback National Convention

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb 21.—The national greenback convention to nominate candidates for president and vice president will be held in this city May 28.

The Carnival Opened

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 21.—The Knights of Momus opened the festivities of the carnival. Was quite attractive [illegible] streets were crowded.

John Kelly Unheeded

ALBANY, Feb 21.—The assembly has passed the bill [illegible] the state [illegible] the power in the mayor of New York [illegible]

Lundborg's Perfume, [illegible]
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

IN WALL STREET

Oregon Railway and Navigation Advances [illegible] per cent

NEW YORK, Feb 21.—[illegible] Oregon Railway and Navigation [illegible] The result of the day's trading [illegible] was downward [illegible] however, [illegible] to due in part to the inability to [illegible] Of the thirty leading active stocks fifteen showed lower prices at the close to-day than yesterday; eleven were higher, and four unchanged. The largest advance was in Oregon Railway and Navigation [illegible] The decline, however, was of less than [illegible] per cent.

MINING STOCKS

NEW YORK, Feb 21.—Central [illegible], Eureka [illegible], Northern Pacific [illegible], Northwestern [illegible], New York Central 181, Pacific Mail 4[illegible], Panama [illegible], St. Louis and San Francisco [illegible], Texas Pacific [illegible], Union Pacific 6[illegible], Wabash [illegible], Western Union [illegible]

MONEY, STOCKS AND BONDS

NEW YORK, Feb 21.—Money was in abundant supply at [illegible] closed offered 1½. Prime mercantile paper [illegible] Sterling exchange, bankers' bills $4 8[illegible]; sterling exchange, demand $4 8[illegible]

Bonds—3s 10[illegible], 4½s 11[illegible], 4s [illegible]

Stocks—American Express [illegible], Canada Pacific 5[illegible], Canada Southern [illegible], Central Pacific 62⅞, D. L. & W. [illegible], Lackawanna 11[illegible], Denver & Rio Grande [illegible], Erie [illegible], St. Joe [illegible], Kansas & Texas 21[illegible], Louisville & Nashville 4[illegible], Milwaukee Central [illegible], Northern Pacific 21⅛, preferred [illegible], Northwestern [illegible], New York Central 17[illegible], Oregon Navigation [illegible], Oregon and Transcontinental [illegible], Oregon Improvement [illegible], Pacific Mail 4[illegible], Panama [illegible], Rock Island [illegible], St. Paul [illegible], Texas Pacific [illegible], Union Pacific [illegible], Wells Fargo [illegible], Western Union [illegible]

CRIMINAL CALENDAR

EXAMINATION OF THE [illegible] ARKANSAS

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb 21.—Evidence in the [illegible] in the examination of prisoners charged with the murderous assassination of [illegible] closed to-day, witnesses for the defense being introduced to-morrow. At the conclusion of the state's testimony the court discharged Doc Nash, Tom Shannon and [illegible]

A MURDERER [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Feb 21.—On Friday night a man in Avondale, in which Teverly [illegible] and his wife and [illegible] Crumbert and [illegible] lived, was burned down, and the inmates who [illegible] The bodies of all the victims, inmates, were [illegible] to the Ohio medical college, and taken to the [illegible] undertakers.

[illegible] MEN KILLED BY [illegible]

M[illegible]TOWN, N. C., Feb 21.—Two revenue officers named Ray and Anderson to-day killed three men named [illegible] Miller and Burleigh, and wounded another man named [illegible] in Mitchell county.

PUGILISTS ARRESTED

NEW YORK, Feb 21.—Tom Lees of England and [illegible] of this city fought a prize fight in West [illegible] this morning. [illegible] in the fifth round. Both were arrested.

THE STAGE

MAPLESON AND HIS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, Feb 21.—Special dispatches sent last night from New York to St. Louis, San Francisco and perhaps other cities, stating that Colonel Mapleson had [illegible] Madame [illegible] that she will not go to San Francisco, are emphatically denied by Colonel Mapleson. Madame Gerster telegraphed his [illegible] to-day to retain her. [illegible] with the exception of [illegible] left here [illegible] Saturday night on Sunday for the west, stopping at Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver and Salt Lake, and then [illegible] Mapleson [illegible] the [illegible] and will [illegible] in Cincinnati [illegible] Mapleson [illegible] regarding his [illegible] with [illegible]

ARIZONA

Imprisonment for Life

[illegible], ARIZ., Feb 21.—John Heith [illegible] murder [illegible] in Bisbee [illegible] the charge [illegible]

Arkansas Bob's Prayer For Briggs

New [illegible]

[illegible] the death of [illegible] Briggs [illegible] Arkansas [illegible] [illegible] in the gulch [illegible] no [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] swung [illegible] [illegible] had a [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] the river [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]

The [illegible] was the turbid [illegible] on its way to the sea—a [illegible]

When the grave had [illegible] filled Jim Henderson said: "I think we ought to have some kind of service. It ain't right, by a darn sight, to go away without saying a word. Anybody here know any of you fellows [illegible]?"

No one had ever been [illegible] in a number of years.

"Well, suppose some one say a sort of a prayer."

The boys scratched their heads, glanced at one another [illegible] and then looked away off into the woods.

Finally some one whispered, "Sish! Arkansas [illegible] to pray," and he did.

"Oh Lord," he said, "I guess in your opinion I'm [illegible] but I ain't askin' nothin' for myself; it's for Briggs. He's dead now, but was as white a man as ever walked. He never did no man a hurt, and he had a heart in him as big as a mule, and no one of us ever heard ever said a word agin him. I don't know as what I say will have much influence, but Briggs stood well with us down here, and although I don't know much about his career or his history or his family, he was a man you could [illegible] on every clatter. He gave a sick Mexican $4 [illegible] and [illegible] and then turned right around and nursed him through a fever, but the infernal greaser [illegible] a few days before he stole Briggs's saddle-bags. Oh Lord, there hain't never [illegible] where [illegible] or we'd had him [illegible] nothing more [illegible] you then I can say it. [illegible] with the table and can't just now remember a hymn or nothing, but I'm a man of my word. I [illegible] what I say, and Briggs, if [illegible] gets a chance, will make [illegible] heaven as anyone that ever got there. He had a way [illegible] a noble heart, something that was square and true, and oh, Lord, you mustn't [illegible] that kind of a man, cause they [illegible] scarce in these parts. Amen."

The prayer was as rough as it [illegible], but [illegible] more sincere as was evidenced by his tearful eye and trembling lip. After the prayer the [illegible] arranged themselves in [illegible] and [illegible] their [illegible] over their dead comrade, and, while the [illegible] were still echoing through the vault of the forest, they turned and left the [illegible]

One of Lincoln's Letters

Springfield Republican

A side light is thrown on Lincoln's second inaugural, delivered March 4, 1865, by a note which he wrote to Thurlow Weed March 15 of that year, only a month before his death, as follows:

Every one likes a compliment. Thank you for your note on [illegible] and on the recent inaugural address. I expect the latter to wear as well as—perhaps better than—anything I have produced; but I believe it is not immediately popular. Men are not flattered by being shown that there has been a difference of purpose between the Almighty and them. To deny it, however, in this case is to deny that there is a God governing the world. It is a truth which I thought needed to be told, and as whatever of humiliation there is in it falls most directly on myself, I thought others might afford for me to tell it.

The passage of the inaugural to which Mr Lincoln alludes is this:

Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said 3000 years ago, so still it must be said: "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

The frank note to Mr Weed shows us the man Lincoln, and will add to the popular appreciation of his [illegible] clear moral vision and breadth of horizon.

PRESS PITH.

A Buffalo girl has already secured a leap year victory. She proposed to her sweetheart that he propose, and he proposed.—Buffalo News.

This is the best country in the world for a poor man. Except when he is married he has a right here to do as he pleases with what he makes.—Hotel Gaz.

"Oh my!" exclaimed a little Austin girl glancing at the steam gauge on a stationary engine. "It's sixty [illegible] I didn't know it ever got so late as that."—Texas Siftings.

A [illegible] has been written by Ella Wheeler entitled [illegible] Kissed Me. It is not addressed to any one in particular, but [illegible] Sherman is suspected.—Phil. [illegible] Call.

"I know," said Mrs Partington, "that Mr. Wilson [illegible] took the diploma at Yale last year. I always [illegible] Yale was an awful unhealthy city."—[illegible]

A [illegible] the price [illegible] is noted that the [illegible] His mother's [illegible] will still sell at the price of [illegible]—[illegible] Herald.

A [illegible] party is a sort of sociable where the young ladies [illegible] the [illegible] I will thus be seen that [illegible] from the start.—Atlanta [illegible]

[illegible], who is heiress to $2[illegible],000,000, by the way, [illegible] New York man, [illegible] as she said [illegible] not [illegible] enough to [illegible] We simply suggest that if [illegible] the Jennie's standard, we would have [illegible] confidence in compassing.—Lowell Cit[illegible]

ST. [illegible] N. B., Feb 21.—The [illegible] by the [illegible] at [illegible] Prince Edward's Island [illegible] [illegible] weeks.

"The Hereford Almanac and Cook Book [illegible]

PACIFIC COAST.

The Next Pioneers' Reunion to be Held at Salem on June 15

LAND SWINDLERS BROUGHT TO A HALT.

Further Particulars of the Southern California Floods—Desperate Fight with Horse Thieves in Montana—News Notes

SALEM, Feb 21.—[Special.]—The officers and board of directors of the Pioneer Association met in the office of the secretary in the state capitol building to-day with all the board being present. The state fair grounds at Salem and the 15th of June, 1884, was fixed as the time and place for holding the twelfth annual reunion. Hon. Jos. S. Smith of Portland was invited to deliver the annual address, and E. O. [illegible] of Oregon City the occasional address. Joaquin Miller was also invited to write a poem for the occasion. Hon. [illegible] Crawford, Hon. T. [illegible] Latham and Captain J. [illegible] Pratt were elected a general committee on [illegible] and Daniel Clark as grand marshal. A resolution was adopted fixing the price of admission to the grounds to all other than pioneers and their families at twenty-five cents each.

McMahon's Summary Dismissal

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 21.—In regard to a press dispatch recently [illegible] the summary removal of Harris [illegible] McMahon [illegible] superintendent [illegible] of the Pacific coast, Mr. McMahon, when interviewed, stated that his removal was brought about by a friend of the president, who resides in Portland. To-day McMahon telegraphed to Washington demanding a hearing upon the charges or the cause which occasioned his dismissal.

Marx Acquitted

Henry Marx, charged with the murder of John Connelly during September last, was to-day acquitted by the jury. The alleged cause of the killing of Connelly is stated to be that he was on terms of criminal intimacy with Marx's wife.

[illegible] Marx killed Connelly under circumstances which aroused wide sympathy in his behalf. [illegible] with Mrs Marx had been long, [illegible] that the offense had been overlooked by the injured husband upon a promise of the woman to reform and of Connelly to remain away. The promise was broken, and Marx, [illegible] the pair in an improper act, at once killed Connelly with a knife, the fatal stroke also [illegible] his [illegible] wife. Marx's counsel was George H. Woods, formerly governor of Oregon. His argument was powerful and eloquent and attracted an immense crowd.

Investigation of a Collision Concluded

The British consular court concluded its investigation [illegible] of the collision between the two vessels [illegible] [illegible] and Strathearn off Golden Gate bar [illegible] [illegible] the captain of the [illegible] was held [illegible] and the captain of the Strathearn reprimanded. The court stated that the necessity of the case did not compel it to cancel the captains' licenses.

Opium Offered for Sale

Opium [illegible] in January [illegible] valued at $[illegible] which has been seized [illegible] was offered for sale to-day for the benefit of the United States government. A few boxes were sold, when it was evident the Chinese had combined to keep the price down, and the opium was withdrawn by order of the United States marshal.

Land Grabber Arrested

David Evans, one of the Humboldt land [illegible] grabbers [illegible] State [illegible] was arrested to-day by the United States marshal. He was released [illegible] $[illegible]

Suicide at Golden Gate Park

A [illegible] native of Hanover, Germany, was found dead [illegible] in [illegible] park [illegible] [illegible] he had committed [illegible]

The Wrecked Ship for [illegible]

[illegible]

Train Wrecked at [illegible] Gap

[illegible] snow [illegible] trains [illegible] several [illegible] [illegible] wash out.

THEIR LITTLE GAME STOPPED

A Syndicate of Land Grabbers Arrested on Charges of Subornation of Perjury

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 21.—[illegible] The long [illegible] against [illegible] timber lands [illegible] [illegible] and Washington [illegible] The grand jury has reported indictments against David Evans, Charles Beach, Hans [illegible], Henry A. Marks, C. H. Noyes and M. H. Roberts, all of Eureka, Humboldt county, on a charge of subornation of perjury. The perjury is alleged to have been committed in connection with an organized attempt by a few rich syndicates to grab the public timber lands in Humboldt county lying between Mad river, the Klamath river and [illegible] [illegible] the most valuable tracts of timber land in the country. It is charged that persons were employed to search the county for men who would make the necessary affidavits, each man receiving $[illegible] or more to pay into the land office when the affidavits were sworn to, they at the same time assigning their claims to some member of the syndicate.

THE LAW VIOLATED

The law bearing on the subject requires that each entryman shall make an affidavit that he did not apply to purchase the land on speculation but in good faith to appropriate it to his own exclusive use and benefit, and that he has not in any manner, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract with any person whereby the title which he might acquire would inure to any person other than himself. The indictment in each contains twenty five counts. They charge that each entryman took this oath by procurement of defendants, and that he and defendants knew it was false, for he had already agreed to sell [illegible] and had in fact received money for which he made the affidavit said defendants, in procuring each entry man to make such an affidavit, committed in each case the crime of subornation of perjury. The punishment is a fine of [illegible] or imprisonment in the state prison of five years. Bail in each case was fixed at [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FLOODS

Additional Details of the Inundation at Los Angeles and Elsewhere

TULARE, Feb 21.—There is a bad washout on the Central Pacific at [illegible] City. Also [illegible] feet of railroad track is [illegible] down and covered with ten feet of [illegible]

LOS ANGELES, Feb 21.—The waters are receding [illegible] that the worst is passed. Careful estimates place the damage in this county at three quarters of a million. This will be more than compensated by the [illegible] Present indications are that this will be a [illegible] year for southern California.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 21.—Dispatches received [illegible] state that the heavy [illegible] on the [illegible] this [illegible] will [illegible] rise in [illegible] in the lower rivers. No [illegible] has as yet been reported from Marysville and Sacramento.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 21.—The Southern Pacific estimate their loss from the [illegible] in Southern California at about half a million dollars. The main line south and east of Los Angeles is repaired, and trains were running regularly to-day. South of Mojave the road has been put in good running order for [illegible] miles. There is still considerable work [illegible] to do at both ends of the San Bernardino tunnel. The Pacific express via the Atlantic and Pacific and passengers and mails for the gulf states are being sent that way. General Manager Towne says he will have everything in complete running order again by Thursday morning.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

News Notes from Victoria.

VICTORIA, Feb 21.—Arrived: Steamer Wilmington San Francisco. Sailed: Steamer Wilmington for [illegible] Sound.

A thaw has set in and the ice and snow are disappearing, but sleighing is still good.

News of the passage of the Canadian Pacific loan at Ottawa occasions much satisfaction here. It is believed now that the Island railway bill is safe. Extensive sales of city real estate are taking place in consequence.

A few days ago the Chinese court interpreter married a countrywoman before a Methodist clergyman. [illegible] day several Chinamen drove up in a sleigh and forcibly abducted the woman. She has not been seen since.

MONTANA.

Desperate Fight With Horse Thieves

CHICAGO, Feb 21.—A special from Billings, Montana, says: Five Piegan Indians left their reservation and crossed the Yellowstone at Clark's fork to the Crow reservation, and stole fifty-three ponies. [illegible] were accompanied by Joseph Gate, Chauncey Ames, [illegible] Lee M. Owens and three other white men [illegible] the trail [illegible] had a fight with the Piegans on Hale's basin, forty miles northwest of Billings. Chauncey Ames and Joseph Gate were killed and Owens slightly wounded. The four Piegans were killed and the horses recaptured. The [illegible] Owens and Gate were taken to Park City [illegible] to-day [illegible] human [illegible]

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

News Notes from Dayton

DAYTON, Feb 21.—Special.—C. Goodrich of this [illegible] county, was found buried in a snowslide on Hall [illegible] Wednesday. He was a respected citizen and leaves a family.

The snow is rapidly disappearing, with a Chinook. Crops are safe.

A call has been issued for a mass meeting the 27th to endorse the [illegible] land grant forfeiture and [illegible] requesting legislation for state control [illegible] railroad to prevent extortion and discrimination.

Angostura Bitters are the best remedy for [illegible] and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of counterfeits. Ask [illegible] for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

FOREIGN NEWS

ENGLAND

[illegible] IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

LONDON, Feb 21.—When the question of admitting Bradlaugh was broached, Sir Stafford Northcote [illegible] in the house to [illegible] the resolution preventing Bradlaugh from taking the oath, and excluding him from the house. There was a stormy discussion, in which Gladstone, Churchill and [illegible] took part. The motion was carried 2[illegible] to 17[illegible]

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL, Feb 21.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; winter 8s 2d@8s [illegible]; spring 7s 6d@8s 2d. [illegible] new 5s [illegible] 1[illegible] Corn dull, new 5s [illegible]

SERIOUS DAMAGE CAUSED BY GALES

LONDON, Feb 21.—It is reported that gales have caused serious damage in various parts of the United Kingdom.

WHEAT [illegible]

LONDON, Feb 21.—To-day [illegible] bales of Sydney [illegible] wool [illegible]

EGYPT

[illegible]

LONDON, Feb 21.—Reports from General Gordon state that after the [illegible] he will leave Colonel [illegible] in command of Khartoum and proceed to Kordofan. His object is to interview El Mahdi in order to learn the [illegible] Hicks Pasha.

WAR NOTES FROM SUAKIM

SUAKIM, Feb 21.—Firing was heard early this morning in the direction of Tokar. [illegible] Graham's commandery, the [illegible] expedition will arrive at Suakim to-night.

[illegible], Feb 21.—Col. [illegible] repulsed a body of rebels approaching town.

LATEST FROM [illegible]

SUAKIM, Feb 21.—Large bodies of rebels are massing in the direction of Osman Digna's position.

LONDON, Feb 21.—A Suakim dispatch says: The rebels present a formidable appearance. We shall need the [illegible] require the best kind of men to do [illegible]

RUSSIA

[illegible] WILL INITIATE A PACIFIC POLICY

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb 21.—The new governor of Turkestan is instructed to initiate a pacific policy in order to soothe English alarm.

DORSEY AFTER BREWSTER.

Submitting Evidence that may Serve as Impeachment—How Judge Axtell's Decision is Said to Have Been Influenced

Special to New York World

WASHINGTON, Feb [illegible].—Dorsey's star is again in the ascendant. He has settled the controversy over his property in New Mexico on the basis of its value being $[illegible],000. Dorsey remains the owner of one half interest, while John B. Alley, the Massachusetts capitalist, has given his personal checks for $[illegible],000 for the half interest represented by the claim of the Boslee estate.

Boslee put into this property $210,000. This capital has been invested in the Dorsey cattle ranch [illegible] over a year and a half. The return [illegible] great value of the property, [illegible] so careful a capitalist as John B. Alley would not have put in [illegible] large a sum [illegible], certain of [illegible] battle was long. Dorsey himself values the ranch and the cattle interests attached at $2,[illegible] [illegible] This settlement was arranged several days ago, when C. H. Robert G. Ingersoll [illegible] recently visited Denver. The final completion of this transaction has taken place in Washington, where Dorsey has been quietly staying during the last week. If it had not been for the star route prosecution Dorsey would [illegible] have been the sole owner [illegible] this magnificent property. It was in the early days of the devil [illegible] [illegible] this ranch that Dorsey was caught in the [illegible] of the injury to [illegible] soon be [illegible] in arrested [illegible] into New Mexico, and in Washington [illegible] he would at interest to Boslee for [illegible] What Boslee paid and was to pay was [illegible] stock of a company organized at the [illegible] time [illegible] over $[illegible] Dorsey went back to New Mexico and [illegible] found the property greatly mismanaged [illegible] at that time represents the Boslee interest. The story of Dorsey's fight [illegible] the office [illegible] application for a receiver is [illegible] a story that has been brought to light. The current version of the affair, however, has represented Dorsey as [illegible] what he had no authority to do. The action of Judge Axtell [illegible] the order appointing [illegible] an order requiring Dorsey to surrender the office has been citing it as the result of Dorsey's [illegible] In the [illegible] this [illegible] to the charges [illegible] that [illegible] lead to the impeachment of the attorney general.

Axtell owed his first appointment as governor of the territory to Dorsey. When he lost his place as governor he went back to his home in Ohio. He was there after the close of the Garfield campaign. [illegible] begged Dorsey then to get him an appointment. Dorsey was an old friend of Axtell and readily consented. He went with him to Mentor and there dictated a letter to Garfield promising to appoint Axtell chief justice in New Mexico. Garfield signed this letter but did not keep his pledge. His promise came as an inheritance to the Arthur administration, and Arthur honored Garfield's pledge and appointed Axtell.

In New Mexico Dorsey and Axtell were naturally quite intimate. When Dorsey first took possession of the ranch and applied for a receiver Axtell was very often at his house, but no mention of the case was made between them. When the motion came to vacate the order appointing a receiver and to enjoin Dorsey from holding possession of the office books and papers of the company, Dorsey appeared with his counsel, J. L. Cathron, and the attorney general of the territory, Wm. Breeden. Before the case was opened in court Axtell met Dorsey upon the streets of Santa Fe. According to a prominent Santa Fe lawyer the judge said with an air of great embarrassment:

"Do you know I am very much embarrassed by a dispatch I have just received."

"Where is it from?" said Dorsey.

"From Ohio."

"Any bad news from home?"

"I [illegible] not that," said Axtell, "it is from Washington."

Dorsey had suspected as much. He had been warned that Brewster had a way of following people, and he instantly jumped to the conclusion that the attorney general had been instructing Axtell that he must not decide in his favor. When they were going into court Axtell stopped Dorsey and asked him:

"Do not have Cathron submit any argument. I prefer to have an argument from the attorney general only."

So Cathron remained silent. Immediately following Breeden's argument the judge handed down two written decisions, the one giving his reasons for vacating the order for the receiver, the other ordering [illegible] requiring Dorsey to give up the office and the papers. Dorsey went immediately with his [illegible] and walked right over to the telegraph office. Arriving there Dorsey said to the simple-minded telegraph operator:

"Did you deliver that dispatch from Brewster, attorney general at Washington, to Judge Axtell?"

"Yes, sir," said the operator with an air of importance.

This was enough for Dorsey. He was satisfied that the attorney general had directly interfered in [illegible] case of a private citizen. He asked promptly [illegible] opposition got possession of the early office, but Dorsey could not find the books or papers to turn over. Before any further judicial action could be taken Dorsey was busy telegraphing east. The Boslee interest offered to settle for $700,000 cash. To [illegible] this amount in the disputed possession of any one man was not easy. John B. Alley, a cabal, however [illegible] Dorsey's ultimate triumph, and though the price he had to pay to close out the Boslee interest represents the further loss he has been called upon to endure upon account of the star route prosecutions. The expense now practically foots up $1,000,000, and yet Dorsey was one of the least of the star route contractors. He took merely an interest [illegible] a debt to him owed by Boslee. His star route interests cleared in two years [illegible] while Saulsbury, who had 20 per cent of the expedited star route contracts, and received $1,500,000 annual pay, was never touched. Dorsey is now free, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that he is quite ready to turn upon the attorney general. This whole matter has been laid before Springer's committee, and it is understood a requisition will soon be made upon the telegraph company to produce the alleged dispatch. It is inconceivable that any person who was prominent enough to be a cabinet officer would attempt to direct the action of a court for or against the interest of anybody. It is safe to say that if it turns out to be true that Attorney General Brewster telegraphed to Judge Axtell how to decide the Dorsey or any other case, that both Brewster and Axtell will be liable to impeachment at the hands of the house judiciary committee. What adds special interest to the case is the fact that Brewster has been Boslee's attorney for the last twenty years.

What is a "Sheeny?"

Brooklyn Union

In summing up for the defendant in the suit of Adolph Salbrig against Samuel Kesrzke, tried yesterday afternoon before Judge Reynolds in the city court, Lawyer Morris Goodhart edified the court, jury and spectators with a brief explanation of the origin and significance of the term "Sheeny." The suit was for $5,000 damages for malicious prosecution, and grew out of a neighborhood quarrel among some Hebrews on Johnson avenue, near Ellery street, in the eastern district. Among the epithets hurled at the time was that of "Sheeny." The plaintiff was arraigned with another man at the instance of the defendant, but charged by Justice Massey. The other man was old. Plaintiff claimed that the arrest was malicious, for the reason that a number of the bystanders told the defendant on the way to the station house that plaintiff was innocent of the charge against him. In explaining the origin and meaning of the epithet "Sheeny," Mr. Goodhart said that it came from the words "Mussa," a Hebrew word which means death, and "Mashiniah," a Sanskrit word, which originally signified sudden. Collectively these two words signified sudden death. They were first applied as a mark of opprobrium to the Israelites by the Egyptians while they were in bondage in Egypt, and were afterward applied to each other for the same purpose for forty years while in the wilderness. After the Israelites arrived [illegible] the epithet [illegible] to be applied to them by the surrounding tribes, and it has clung to them to the present day, although it has been corrupted to its present form of "Sheeny." Originally it was "Mussa Mashinia," or "Sudden Death."

The jury gave a verdict for $30.

THE LASKER RESOLUTION.

Prince Bismarck's Action the Subject of Conflicting Comment.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN COMES TO HIS RESCUE

Other Berlin Papers Defend Minister Sargent and Blame the Great Chancellor—Von Eisendecher Interviewed

CHICAGO, Feb 21.—Inter Ocean's Washington special: Curtin, chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, called on the secretary of state to-day to ascertain what he could do about the return of the Lasker resolution. He says he learned from the department that they had no official information that the resolution had been returned. In the first place, he says the resolution was not sent to Bismarck, but to our minister and the president of the representative body of the German government.

What do you think would be the effect if it should prove true that the resolution has been returned?

"That," he replied, "would depend upon the manner in which it was done. I do not think Bismarck would word a reply in an offensive manner."

Do you think, as many prominent German-Americans do, that Bismarck is trying to incite the United States to war?

"That I think is more than likely. That is the most probable theory I have heard."

In that event what would this government do?

"What could they do?" was the quick retort. "Send a fleet over there?" (ironically). It is more than likely if there is anything at all in the affair that Bismarck wants war.

COMMENTS OF THE BERLIN PRESS

BERLIN, Feb 21.—The North German Gazette, Bismarck's organ, repels the attacks of opposition newspapers on the decree of Bismarck relative to the Lasker resolution. It says they do not express the slightest indignation at a foreign body interfering with the internal affairs of Germany. The request addressed to Bismarck by Minister Sargent was of such a remarkable character that it could only be explained by ignorance of diplomatic usage. It amounted to nothing less than asking the emperor to endorse the vote of a foreign body, and Bismarck advised to the reichstag for Bismarck a duty is simply to execute the command of the emperor. Bismarck is in the employ of an international democracy by the German emperor. In the same way the American congress had attempted to cause glorification of the late leader of the secessionists, or could any foreign progressist body seek to give a vote of condolence to Herr Richter or a socialist body a similar vote in Herr Bebel.

The National Gazette says: Bismarck's decree is deprived of all sting for congress and the American people because the whole affair is made entirely a matter of German internal policy.

The Berliner Tageblatt says: The resolution of the American congress which Bismarck is unwilling to impart to the reichstag was long ago conveyed to the whole nation through the press. Indeed, publication of the resolution in the official Gazette shows that Bismarck himself arranged to give to the German people what he refused to transmit to the reichstag, namely a demonstration of respect to Herr Lasker by the people upon the other side of the ocean.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

BERLIN, Feb 21.—The Deutsche Tage Latt yesterday contained a savage attack on Minister Sargent. The Berlin Tageblatt to-day repels the attack and asserts that Sargent has had no relations whatever with any political party.

The North German Gazette, alluding to the remarks of the National Gazette about American contributions to the relief fund for sufferers from the Rhine inundations, says: We should like to call attention to the fact that the debt which was contracted then towards America may be logically paid by raising funds in Germany to help relieve sufferers from the present floods in America.

The National Gazette opposes the comments of the North German Gazette upon the Lasker incident and says: That the courtesy of a foreign legislative body could be regarded as an act of interference not likely to provoke ill feeling could be the opinion only of people who cannot bear a word of praise addressed to a political adversary. In further regarding the assertion of the North German Gazette concerning ignorance of diplomatic usages displayed by Minister Sargent in his note to Bismarck transmitting the Lasker resolution the National Gazette says: There is no doubt that the same assertion would have been made if the resolution of the house of representatives had been sent by Minister Sargent direct to the president of the reichstag. We do not feel inclined to take Minister Sargent's part, but it is to be regretted that an element of personal ill feeling should be so apparent in the treatment of this question.

VON EISENDECHER INTERVIEWED

WASHINGTON, Feb 21.—Von Eisendecher, German minister, said to a representative of associated press to-day that he had not yet received any official notice of the return of the resolution with regard to the death of Herr Lasker. He has, however, read the dispatches from Berlin published to-day and was not surprised at their nature, as the statement made by Prince Bismarck was just such a one as he supposed would be made. He believed the explanation would be entirely satisfactory as showing no offense had been given and that no ill feeling was created by the resolution, and he did not think Bismarck's action would give rise to a feeling of indignation in this country. He regarded the return of the resolution as a simple expression of political views, which did not indicate any anger on Bismarck's part, and should no cause any ill feeling in this country.

SARGENT'S RECALL DEMANDED

BERLIN, Feb 21.—Semi official papers openly demand the recall of Minister Sargent. The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung charges Sargent with having schemed to influence the next election in America by his diplomatic conduct at Berlin. It is thought certain interpellations will be made in the reichstag regarding the Lasker affair. The Berlin correspondent of the Times says it is clear Minister Sargent has not been forgiven for informing the Washington government that the exclusion of American pork was an agrarian and not a sanitary measure.

CANADA

THE SUBSIDY BILL PASSES

OTTAWA, Feb 21.—The bill granting nearly $[illegible],000,000 to the Canadian Pacific railroad has passed the house of commons.

GENERAL GRANT.

His Political Views—He Favors Logan for President.

WASHINGTON, Feb 10.—The Capital has the following from a gentleman who has been talking with General Grant:

"After four years of strife to sustain the vital doctrine that we are a Nation and not a sort of political copartnership to be dissolved to suit personal or sectional animosities, the republican party by its progressive ideas and enlightened spirit has brought the Nation up to a higher plane of development, enterprise and prosperity than ever was known before, and it is a duty the people owe themselves to perpetuate this state of affairs by perpetuating the republican party. But to do this I think we need a candidate who fully represents the progressive spirit of our institutions, and I hope such a selection will be made at Chicago."

GENERAL LOGAN FOR PRESIDENT

The ex-president considers General John A. Logan as the most suitable candidate of all those named, and one whom he would ask all his friends to support. He remarked that he had known Logan from the beginning of the war and he could testify that he possessed the ability, courage, obedience and endurance of the citizen soldier of our great country to as eminent a degree as the most distinguished on its brilliant roll. On public affairs he said Logan has the courage of his convictions. He asserts the integrity of his character even in his own political matters, and that could not always be said of men in political life, "and in private life," he added. "There is not a man to my knowledge who stands out so notably the type of honesty of purpose, simplicity of life and virtue." The general further observed that there were others also who would fill the office with great ability—men like Edmunds of Vermont—but his idea seemed to be that Logan was more a man of the people. It was evident that there were those whom the ex-president thought it would be suicidal to nominate, and who in fact would not receive his support. He did not wish to be specific, but could only say that it might be wiser for the nominations to regard the harmony of the party.

Sewing a Baby's Mouth.

A few miles from Waverly, N. Y., there resides a family consisting of Carlton Dunlap, a carpenter, his wife and two children. One child is a bright little girl 3 years old, the other is a baby about two months old. It is fretful and cries a great deal. A few days ago the baby was more than usually cross. Its mother had been trying in vain to quiet it for a long time. At length little girl Nettie said: "What shall we do wiz baby, mamma, if he don't stop his tryin'?" "We'll have to sew his mouth up, I guess, Nettie," the mother thoughtlessly replied. The next day, while the baby was sleeping in its cradle, Mrs Dunlap ran to a neighbor on an errand, leaving Nettie playing on the floor. She was detained longer than she expected to be, and while hurrying back home and on entering the yard she heard her baby shrieking as though in great pain. She ran into the house and found Nettie standing by the side of the cradle and bending over the baby. When Nettie heard her mother enter she rose up. Blood was running from the baby's mouth. Nettie held in her hand a darning needle containing a piece of yarn which Mrs. Dunlap had left sticking in a stocking on the table. Mrs. Dunlap took the screaming baby quickly from the cradle. Baby waked up and tried [illegible]," said Nettie, "and I [illegible] doin' to sew fum's mouf up." She had run the needle nearly through the baby's under lip in three places.

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Chas. Houghton, Esq., lawyer, 28 State street, Boston, reports a case of Salt Rheum under his observation for ten years, which covered the patient's body and limbs, and to which all known methods of treatment had been applied without benefit, which was completely cured solely by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, leaving a clean and healthy skin.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Stebbins, Belchertown, Mass., write: Our little boy was terribly afflicted with Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Erysipelas ever since he was born, and nothing we could give him helped him until we tried CUTICURA REMEDIES, which gradually cured him, until he is now as fair as any child.

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Mrs. S. E. Whipple, Decatur, Mich., writes that her face, head and some parts of her body were almost raw. Head covered with scabs and sores. Suffered fearfully and tried everything. Permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES from a Skin Humor.

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The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 22 1884.

RAILROADS IN MINNESOTA.

The *Pioneer-Press* has published a synopsis of the annual report of the Minnesota railroad commissioner, which contains facts and suggestions of general interest. Its statistics show a gratifying progress in the construction and profitable operation of an extended railway system. The total mileage of the state is 3905.38. The gross earnings of all lines for the past year were $23,508,089, while one year ago they were $18,505,193. With this increase the state has received a corresponding increase in taxes from gross earnings, which amounted last year to $613,805, an advance of almost $200,000 over those of 1882. A large portion of the report is devoted to a consideration of the farmers' troubles and their causes. The inequality and injustice of the present practice in grading wheat passes under review, and the commissioner suggests the establishment of a system of state inspection, with provision for the training of capable inspectors, having for its objects both the accomplishment of justice to the farmer and the general elevation and improvement of the farming industry of the state.

The most serious cause of complaint among the farmers has been that the "railways have assumed the grave responsibility of fathering an elevator system, which is in itself the very essence of a monopoly. They assume to do this upon the theory that the elevators, as they constitute them, are a necessity to both the producer and the road. Otherwise, as they allege, the vast bodies of grain could not be stored and moved with sufficient rapidity to accommodate business, and enable them to perform their general duties to the public. For these reasons they have assumed to make special contracts with persons erecting elevators on the right of way, and to clothe them with special and exceptional privileges so that, to use their own language, the party building shall have ample 'protection for the money invested.'" The effect of this system is to "freeze out" small purchasers and so deprive the farmers of the benefits that would result from a competition among buyers for their wheat. The wheat merchant, who would buy wheat at the highest possible price of his customers, finds his hands tied and business depressed. The farmers, the merchants and the flat warehousemen are all robbed of their rights as shippers over highways, on which all should be, and are under the law, equal. In the shipping of grain the "railroads are a law unto themselves, exercising imperial authority." By pursuing this course they are fomenting popular discontent and distrust which, he says, "may evoke more legislation than is desirable. They have no right to compel the farmer or merchant to ship through the elevator, if he does not so desire. The exclusive elevator system sets up a toll gate at the farmer's door, which the rule compels him to use at a preliminary cost of 2½ cents per bushel, when he could otherwise ship from flat warehouses, or by himself, at a cost of three-fourths of a cent." The commissioner recommends a change in the statutes of the state which shall more specifically declare as the Illinois statute does, that the elevators are public and prescribe severe penalties for any evasion of their duties to the public as such. By leaving the shipping business open to free competition the railway instead of making a few men wealthy, will add to the wealth of men generally, and so stimulate business for themselves and for the people.

As another way of relieving the situation and averting the anger of the people, the commissioner advises the railroads to make generous reductions in their rates of transportation. The average price for wheat in the state is 70 cents per bushel. Of this the railroads receive 12 cents and the elevators 2½ cents, making 14½ cents one-fifth of the whole, which this year amounts for the entire crop for sale to $3,480,000. As emphasizing the necessity of reduction in rates, the commissioner calls attention to the fact, which has already been noticed in THE OREGONIAN, that India is destined to be a great competitor of the northwest in the raising of wheat, and that the British government is fully alive to the exigencies of the situation. Instead of leaving the railway corporations the power to mulct the farmer out of an enormous slice of his profits by excessive freights, the policy of the British government is to cheapen transportation by railroad. Within the present year the government has reduced the rates 50 cents per eight bushels, and even further reductions are promised. The purpose of this is to aid the farmers of India to compete with the American wheat grower. They are even carrying plows and other implements of agriculture at merely nominal rates, to still further aid the Indian farmer in this contest. "A like policy," he says, "of reducing rates should govern with us; and if not by the voluntary action of the corporations, then by the power of the state." And this suggestion, we may add, is equally pertinent to the condition of affairs in Oregon and Washington. As bearing upon this subject, the commissioner in another connection says that "an adequate and reasonable system of state supervision of the railroad system is recommended, some more effectual control of railways being absolutely essential to the public interests in the state. The recent legislature failed to even seriously consider any law upon this subject, although a very large majority of the members of that body had proclaimed to their constituents that such legislation should be effected. How so well fixed and original a purpose could thus have been turned aside is a matter for serious consideration." It is time for people in other states as well as in Minnesota to inquire whether railroads shall be permitted any longer to control unduly the legislative body. And as adding point and fairness to these suggestions, it should be borne in mind that the people have given to the railways of Minnesota, in lands and bonds, on a cash basis, $70,000,000, within a trifling fraction of one-half the entire cost of all the miles of railway in the state.

In a suit instituted by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company against Ulster county, New York, to have the valuation of the canal in that county reduced from that at which it had been assessed, both the president and general manager of the company made oath that the canal as a property was worth little or nothing, because the railways were carrying at cheaper rates than the canals could make. It is becoming very apparent, as this journal has often pointed out, that inland water transport is destined to be superseded by railway transport. Since the great canals which were the property of the state of New York have been made absolutely free the railways are doing even a larger share of the through grain business than they did in former years, when tolls were charged for use of the canals. It pays the railroads to do a heavy business at an exceedingly small margin better than to do a small business at a very large margin. Regard for their own interests requires the railroads to observe this law. Experience in the old states is forcing it on them. In the new states it cannot come too soon, either for the interests of the railroads or the benefit of the people.

The political campaign this year in Oregon will be short, but long enough. The republican convention will be held April 30, the democratic convention probably not earlier. The election will be held June 2, so that only thirty-two days will elapse from the date of the republican convention to the election. But in that time the people will be able to get politics enough.

The battle flag of Grant's first regiment is so riddled with bullets that it will hardly hold together. A Kentuckian thinks that the confederates committed a great military error in firing at the flag instead of banging away at "the old man" himself.

RELIGIOUS EVOLUTION.

What has transpired in the First Congregational church of this city—now a matter of public knowledge we mean the incident in the relations between the church and its pastor—is one more illustration of a progress of the "time spirit" in the churches of the Christian world. As a preacher Dr. Marvin is not preeminent, but he has fair talents, and his discourses show that he realizes the insufficiency of early and mediæval Christian theology for the man of the present day. He sees that the old ways of accounting for Christianity, and of establishing its claims upon us, no longer serve as they once did. Men's experience widens, they get to know the world better, to know the mental history of mankind better; they distinguish more clearly between history and legend; they grow more shy of recourse to the supernatural. We think we may say that Dr. Marvin's methods of using the Bible are in accord, or somewhat in accord, with these conditions. His preaching, like that of a great many others of the time, takes its tone, in numerous instances, from them. But it is a departure from the system which takes as positive history and literal matter of fact the story of Adam's fall, and builds around it and its alleged consequences that great body of "doctrine" whose roots are in the Augustinian theology. It is this system which will not do for the present time. Still less will it do for the future. Results bred of wider experience and larger acquaintance with men's mental history are transforming religion throughout the world, though more rapidly perhaps in our own country than in any other. Time was when Dr. Marvin would have been dismissed from his pastorate without ceremony. That he is now asked to remain is one more among many similar proofs that intelligent people are growing more and more distrustful of the data which supply the basis of the received theology. This is a habit or growth which, as Matthew Arnold says, is a conquest of the advancing human race. It spreads and spreads; it cannot but be, and it will be, on the whole and in the end, a boon to mankind. The historical difficulty of using the Bible in the old way is all the time becoming invincible to an increasing number of serious and even of tenderly religious minds. Nor are these conditions confined to Protestantism. Among the class of Catholics is there a tendency in the same direction; less acknowledged, no doubt, but still perceptible,—though Protestantism, from its very nature opens a wider field to the movement than can be expected to exist in the Catholic confession.

These facts furnish proofs that Christianity is not a fixed system, unmoved by the influences that surround it. As in all other things, evolution is its law. It must conform to the wants and faculties of man, and keep in harmony with his mental development. It has, in fact, during centuries past, shown an astonishing adaptation to these requirements; and now, more than ever, when subjected to the tests of literary and historical inquiry, it is showing a perception of the difference between what is merely the product of legend and credulity, and what is everlasting in the teachings of its founder and in the wants of the human soul. Christianity cannot live by persisting in the habit of materializing its truths. It must give them a higher interpretation. They are its best defenders who do this. Through them the free thinking of one generation becomes the common sense of the next, and Christianity renews its vitality through the very processes by which timid souls fear it will be undermined and overthrown. Even those last cannot wholly withstand the influence of the "time-spirit" that surrounds them. That influence reaches them also, and works in them a sure, though even to themselves (within any given time) a hardly perceptible change. But they are gained by it without their knowledge, and in some instances may realize it to their temporary distress and against their will. Men cannot patter long with their own consciousness. The serious habit will assert itself as a quality of intelligence. Conscience will declare a higher law, even in the face of a public opinion and a conforming church, and the soul of man will assert its superiority to all its own creations. Behind the movement of which the little stir in the First Congregational Church of Portland is barely an incident, there is a power which no "established creed," formulated through speculative dogmas, can arrest. That power is the human mind, which is superior to all churches and all creeds. Man was not made for the church; the church is an institution for man, and its doctrines, to be permanently useful, must satisfy the demands of his reason as well as the wants of his soul. Religion is made repulsive to great numbers by being overburdened with dogmas extraneous to it. These persons keep out of all churches and religious associations rather than compromise the conscience by professing to accept dogmas which, to their minds, are utterly impossible.

It is true that in every one of our religious denominations there is a protest against those preachers who depart, or appear to depart, from the "established creed." Sometimes the offenders are requested to desist; sometimes they are suspended from the ministry. It is the unquestioned right of the church to deal in this way with those who preach in its name doctrines not authorized by its articles; but whether it is always advisable to do so is another question. It is a question, however, for the churches to consider for themselves. In the present case it may be considered independently by the membership of the particular church interested, since there is no presbytery, synod, conference, association or general assembly that has power to deny the pulpit of Jefferson street church to Dr. Marvin. It is only a question whether his people want him to remain. Very probably in any other than an independent society discipline would be administered by the higher authorities of the church. But this would not arrest the tendency of which the deposed pastor was but an humble exponent. The change of religious opinion so generally going on is not operated by any one man, or by any one thousand men. It is a transition, an evolution, a development, which will work itself out by its ways. Secularists, who boast of religious insensibility, doubtless suppose that they see in it the doom of Christianity. On the other hand, those who see in Christianity a most beneficent thing to man, but who realize that its usefulness must depend forever on its adaptability to his mental and spiritual development will see in this transition a promise to Christianity of increasing growth and continued power.

One of the New York state senators, Mr. Titus, is the attorney of the Buffalo liquor dealers' association, and his constituents, who are in favor of the Roosevelt high license bill, have addressed this searching inquiry to him: "Can you honorably continue to hold the position of state senator, and at the same time continue to act as the paid attorney of the liquor interests, who are seeking favorable legislation at your hands upon the very subject in which you hold a retainer? Should you not choose which master you will serve, the people or your clients?" A similar inquiry might be addressed to some United States senators by constituents, who think that they are entitled to share with the railway and other corporations in their legislative influence.

The agricultural reports show that eastern states yield more corn per acre than those of the south and west. In Maine the yield per acre is 35 bushels, New Hampshire 36, Vermont 31, Massachusetts 35, Rhode Island 32, New Jersey 28. The southern states yield from 8 to 28 bushels per acre, and the west from 18 to 36. In Indiana the average is 27 bushels, in Illinois 25, Missouri 25, Kansas 36, and New Mexico 20; yet it is a well known fact that the lands of the west are the richest in the world, and would yield, if properly cultivated, an average of 50 bushels or more per acre. The same average as to wheat exists.

THE REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the State Central Committee Yesterday Afternoon.

THE CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN PORTLAND.

Wednesday, April 30th, the Appointed Time, Thus Making a Short Canvass Before Election Day.

The republican state central committee for Oregon met yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock in the office of Dolph, Bellinger, Mallory and Simon, to transact necessary business and prepare for the coming campaign. There were twenty members, or proxies, present, and the first half hour was occupied in making a list of those entitled to representation in the committee. The various counties were represented as follows:

Benton—C. E. Moore.
Clackamas—E. L. Eastham.
Clatsop—Frank J. Taylor.
Columbia—George W. McBride.
Coos—A. Vasburg, by F. N. Shurtleff proxy.
Crook—T. Gesner, by A. Gesner, proxy.
Grant—Ed. Hall, by Jos. Simon, proxy.
Jackson—Max Muller, by George A. Steel, proxy.
Josephine—A. White, by J. M. Lewis, proxy.
Lane—John Kelly.
Linn—J. T. Porter.
Marion—General W. H. Odell.
Multnomah—Sol. Hirsch.
Polk—C. A. Johns, by Warren Truitt, proxy.
Tillamook—W. D. Stillwell.
Umatilla—F. Page Tustin.
Wasco—J. A. Richardson, by A. A. Fonnos, proxy.
Washington—T. B. Handley, by Raleigh Stott, proxy.
Yamhill—J. J. Spencer.

Baker, Curry, Douglas, Klamath, Lake and Union counties were not represented. Sol. Hirsch of Multnomah occupied the chair and Geo. A. Steel was chosen secretary. The first business that came before the committee was in regard to the representation which each county should be allowed at the next republican convention.

Mr. Porter of Linn county said there was not the slightest doubt but that many of the counties had gained largely in the number of republican voters since the last apportionment was made, and these were certainly entitled at the present time to a further representation.

Mr. Simon, representing Grant county by proxy, moved that a new apportionment of delegates be made upon a basis of the last official vote for congressman.

Gen. Odell of Marion county thought that the last official vote for governor was a better reflection of the number of republican voters in the state than that for congressman. He would therefore make an amendment to Simon's motion, that the word governor be substituted for congressman. Upon taking a vote the amendment was lost and the original motion prevailed.

Mr. Simon said he supposed it would be the next duty of the committee to name the time and place for holding the next convention. As for himself, he thought the time was very essential—the place not so much so—he was in favor of fixing a late date, and thus making a short canvass.

Judge Moore of Benton county thought the committee should first consider how large a convention would be held; that is, how many delegates each county would be entitled to send. He would, therefore, move that the representation be on the basis of one delegate for every 120 votes, and one for every fraction over half that number.

Mr. Stillwell of Tillamook county moved to amend by the additional representation of one delegate at large from each county. He was in favor of a large representation.

The chair said he favored the amendment. Any man who came all the way from Tillamook in this weather, instead of sending a proxy, was entitled to something. He believed that every county should have at least two delegates, and if Mr. Stillwell's amendment did not pass he should ask some member of the committee to move that Tillamook county, if no other, be allowed two delegates to the state convention.

Judge Moore accepted Mr. Stillwell's amendment.

Mr. Shurtleff, representing Coos county by proxy, said he had been doing some figuring, and a representation upon a basis of one to every 120 votes would give 158 delegates to the state convention.

Mr. Simon said that he, together with Messrs. Eastham and McBride, had also been making some figures, upon a basis of one delegate to every 125 voters, and that this would give a representation in the convention of 181 delegates, or ten more than last year. In order to get the sense of the committee upon the number of delegates desired, he would move, as an amendment to the original motion, that the number of delegates be one for every 125 republican voters, one for each fraction over half that number, and that no county have less than two delegates.

Mr. McBride, of Columbia county, moved that the committee take a recess, and that a sub-committee of three be appointed to figure out just how many delegates both the motion and the amendment would give, and report at the afternoon session.

Mr. Spencer of Yamhill county said he did not think this would be necessary. He felt sure that the gentleman from Columbia county would remember upon a little reflection that it was a gathering of republicans, and there could be no doubt but that all of them could figure out such simple problems as those just suggested. Under Simon's motion the number of delegates would be 185.

Judge Moore said he was willing to accept the basis of 125 instead of 120, but he also thought Mr. Stillwell's idea concerning one delegate from each county was an excellent one. He was in favor of giving a good representation to the "cow counties" —although he did not keep any cows himself.

Question was then called by several members, and upon coming to a vote McBride's motion, referring the matter to a sub committee was lost.

The vote then recurring upon Simon's amendment, the voices were so evenly divided that the chair was in doubt. On taking a rising vote the amendment was lost—14 to 6.

The original motion was then again amended by making the basis of representation one delegate for every 125 votes, instead of 120, and this was willingly accepted by Judge Moore. The motion as it then stood—giving one delegate for every 125 votes, one for each fraction over one-half, that number, and one delegate at large from each county—was put by the chair and carried unanimously.

The committee then proceeded to select a place for holding the next republican state convention.

Gen. Odell moved to make the place Salem.

Mr. Kelly of Lane county moved to amend by substituting Portland for Salem.

Gen. Odell said he thought the time had come when the people of Oregon should have a permanent place for the holding of its state conventions, and this place should be the capital of the state, just as it is in California and many of the eastern states. He believed that Oregon had grown big enough to make such a permanent arrangement.

Mr. Kelly said that it was not from this standpoint at all that he looked at the matter. He did not know that he should be a delegate to the state convention, but he expected that some of his friends would be, and he wanted them to have a comfortable place. This he knew from bitter experience would be very hard to find in Salem.

Mr. Porter moved to amend the amendment by striking out Portland and substituting Albany. He said if the state of Oregon were to be circumscribed within a circle the center of that circle would be Albany. Besides this, Albany was as conveniently located as Salem, and he could assure the gentlemen that accommodations equal if not superior to those in Portland would be afforded to delegates.

Mr. Eastham of Clackamas seconded this last amendment.

Judge Moore thought the question of location was of little account. He favored Salem because the town had the best religious influences and also good wide streets, and he didn't know but that some of the delegates to the state convention might need both these things.

Gen. Odell remarked that as poor accommodations were to be had in Portland as any place he knew of in spite of its numerous big hotels; when he came here to the last state convention he had been obliged to sleep on a cot in the parlor of the St. Charles hotel and his bones hadn't got over aching yet.

Mr. McBride thought that the committee ought to vote for the locality by written ballot, for if they did not some most deserving places would be shut out of the contest entirely—notably St. Helens, Corvallis, McMinnville, Heppner, Prineville, Ashland and many others.

Mr. Spencer said he was a disinterested voter, as there was no place to hold the convention in Yamhill county.

Mr. Eastham thought they might hold it in Albany, because Linn was a democratic county, and it might aid the cause.

Mr. Porter said it would utterly demoralize the democrats to see 200 republicans come down upon Albany, besides the town needed the money that the convention would be likely to spend in their business.

The matter finally came to a vote, and Portland was named as the place.

The chair then stated that the next business of the committee would be to fix the time. Here the members began to bring forth their diaries and hunt up calendars.

Mr. Simon broke the silence by moving that the day appointed be Tuesday, the 6th of May.

Mr. Porter moved to amend by making it Wednesday, the 30th of April.

Mr. Simon asked permission of the convention to change his date to Wednesday May 7, as being a better day for delegates from distant counties.

Mr. Taylor of Clatsop county moved a second amendment that the date be Wednesday, April 23. This was lost. Mr. Porter's amendment was adopted. The original motion, as amended, making the day April 30, was unanimously carried.

It was then moved and carried that a committee of five be appointed to draft a call. The chair appointed Messrs. Simon, Bonney, Spencer, Porter and Taylor as such committee, and the meeting then took a recess until 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

During the intermission the subcommittee met and figured out the number of delegates to which by the action of the committee in the forenoon, each county is entitled. They made their report to the central committee at 2 o'clock, in the form of a call, as follows:

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention for the state of Oregon is called to meet at the city of Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, 1884, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to-wit: Representative in Congress, Judge of the Supreme Court, three Presidential Electors, and district officers for the several judicial districts, and to select six delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

The Convention will consist of 209 delegates, apportioned among the several counties, as follows:

Baker	5	Lake	2
Benton	9	Lane	10
Clackamas	10	Linn	12
Clatsop	6	Marion	[illegible]
Columbia	4	Multnomah	35
Coos	6	Polk	[illegible]
Crook	5	Tillamook	[illegible]
Curry	2	Umatilla	[illegible]
Douglas	12	Union	7
Grant	5	Wasco	8
Jackson	9	Washington	8
Josephine	3	Yamhill	9
Klamath	2		
Total			206

The same being one delegate at large from each county, and one delegate for every 125 votes, and one for every fraction over one-half thereof cast for Hon. M. C. George, Congressman, at the last general election.

The committee recommend that the primaries be held on Saturday, the 12th day of April, and the county conventions on Tuesday, the 22d day of April, unless otherwise ordered by the proper County Central Committees.

The committee earnestly recommend that the delegates elected to the State Convention attend in person, and if not convenient for them to so attend personally, that they send their proxies by electors of the county they represent.

The Republican voters of the state without regard to past political differences, who are in favor of elevating and dignifying American labor, giving free popular education to the masses of the people, of protecting all human rights in every section of our common country, and who desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the state by maintaining a government pledged to these objects and privileges, are cordially invited to unite in selecting delegates to the Republican State Convention.

SOL. HIRSCH, Chairman.
Portland Oregon, Feb. 21, 1884.

The report was unanimously adopted and signed by the chairman as above.

Judge Stott offered a resolution that no one be allowed to vote in that convention as a proxy who was not an elector in the county which he represented. This was seconded by Mr. Tustin [illegible]

Mr. Porter asked if [illegible] powers of the state convention, and would [illegible] be likely to annul such action.

Judge Stott thought it was known [illegible] the county delegates would be satisfied to [illegible] proxies in that manner.

Mr. Simon asked if it would not have the [illegible] effect if there should be inserted in the call [illegible] committee earnestly request delegates to [illegible] convention in person, and if this were not [illegible] to give their proxies to qualified electors [illegible] county.

Judge Moore favored the original motion, because he thought it would be binding on the convention, but because it was right. The [illegible] pressed his opinions as the same.

Mr. Tustin thought even if it was not [illegible] could do no harm to put it forth as a resolution embodying the sense of this committee. He [illegible] would inspire confidence and enthusiasm in [illegible] ty committees. It would be easy for each [illegible] send one delegate, who could carry the [illegible] There are men in every county able and [illegible] attend, and it would be better that [illegible] way than that proxies should be sent to Portland, or wherever the convention [illegible] held.

Mr. Spencer thought it would be better [illegible] be put in the form of a recommendation [illegible] est one.

Mr. Simon thought the committee should [illegible] a mandatory tone, but it could simply offer [illegible] recommendation. He would therefore offer [illegible] lowing as an amendment:

Resolved, That the committee earnestly recommend that the delegates elected to the state convention attend in person, and if not convenient for them to attend personally, that they send their proxies by electors of the county they represent.

This was accepted as a substitute and unanimously, being added to the call.

The committee then adjourned.

A few years ago a man in New Jersey left an estate of $1,500,000 to the United States government to assist in paying the national debt. The will, of course, was contested. According to the last report of the secretary of the treasury the government realized from the estate $954,000 but no reference is made to the cost of defending it. As it was known, however, the bequest was originally very nearly $1,500,000 in government bonds, it shows that the [illegible] must divided the spoil pretty handsomely with somebody.

An absurd attempt was made to prove Murray, the murderer, insane. It was on the plea of alcoholic emotion. A case of insanity of that kind can be gotten up in ten minutes any time by visits to "places of business" like those kept by "Dick" Jerdes and "Cap" Schneider.

MEETING NOTICES.

Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M.—A called meeting will be held Friday evening for work in E. A. degree. By order of the W. M. [illegible] STRUBE [illegible]

Emmet Guard, Attention!—You are requested to assemble at your armory this Friday at 7:30 P. M., in full uniform. By order of M. QUINN, First Serg't. JOHN [illegible] Captain Commanding.

Attention, Washington Guard, Co. [illegible]—will assemble at your armory at [illegible] uniform for parade. By order of [illegible] I. WASLING, O. S. [illegible] H. COOKE [illegible]

Portland Lodge, A. O. U. W., No. [illegible]—Officers and members: You are requested to attend your next regular meeting, on Friday, 22, there being business to transact [illegible] full attendance. RICHARD MARTIN [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible] In this city, Feb. 20, by Rev. [illegible], at residence [illegible] A. Cordell, B. L. Martin, [illegible] W. T., [illegible] Stella M. Palmer, of Seattle.

DIED.

[illegible] In this city, Feb. 21, [illegible] Funeral on Friday, at 2 o'clock [illegible] Friends of the family are invited to attend. Services at the grave private.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of the late [illegible] place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from [illegible] undertaking establishment, Second St. [illegible] Friends are invited to attend.

Advertisements under "Wants," "Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., inserted for ten cents per line, first insertion; five cents per line thereafter. No advertisement for less than 30 cents, and cash must accompany the order. Deaths, Marriages and Births fifty cents. Resolutions of Condolence ten cents per line. Transient advertising payable in advance.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED A GOOD BLACKSMITH, at 102 S. First st.

FOR SALE FURNITURE [illegible]

VITALIZED AIR [illegible]

FOR RENT [illegible]

J. TORRENCE [illegible]

A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

SUITE OF ROOMS [illegible]

ROOM WITH BOARD [illegible]

PITT & THATCHER, cor. Washington and First sts., have a very [illegible] Fifth st., near [illegible]

Beautiful building lots [illegible] cheap, by Pitt & Thatcher.

An Elegant Residence [illegible] very cheap. Apply to Pitt & Thatcher.

Loans negotiated by Pitt & Thatcher, cor. Washington and First sts.

Splendid Restaurant [illegible] cheap. Apply to Pitt & Thatcher.

Several Houses to Rent by Pitt & Thatcher.

Conveyances of all kinds for all States and Territories, by R. B. Pitt, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.

A few more Lots in [illegible] of the Northern Pacific [illegible] on monthly installments [illegible] Pitt & Thatcher.

One interest in a rich [illegible] Mines. [illegible] Thatcher.

Mining Deeds for sale [illegible] by R. B. Pitt, Commissioner [illegible]

$1000 to $1500 [illegible] Estate, on reasonable [illegible] Thatcher, cor. Washington [illegible]

Plato's Agency, Oekum Block, Corner First and Washington—P. O. Box 849.

$300—BARBER SHOP [illegible] business.

$1700—GROCERY [illegible] central.

WANT—FARMS, TO RENT AND SELL.

RENTS COLLECTED FOR [illegible] month.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT [illegible]

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, CARPETS,

Lace Curtains, Spring, and Top Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Quilts, etc., ON ACCOUNT OF [illegible] I am instructed [illegible] ON SATURDAY, FEB. 23, At one o'clock [illegible]

T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer.

TO THE MILLING PUBLIC OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

IRON WORK AND MILLWRIGHTING. With greater promptness than ever. Our Large and Complete Stock of General Mill Furnishings, [illegible] Portland House, No. 24 North Front St., [illegible]

JOS. WAGNER & CO., Nos. 105 and 107 [illegible] St., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTS.

WANTED [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

MEETING NOTICES.

AGENTS WANTED.

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible] English Watchmaker,

DEFORMITIES [illegible]

Annual Sales 12,000,000.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SMOKE TANSILL'S PUNCH 5c CIGAR.

Smoke Tansill's Gen. Custer's 10c Cigar.

PLUMMER & BYERLEY, DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS, Sole Agents for Portland, Oregon.

RATHDRUM Forwarding and Commission COMPANY

Ship Your Freight for the CŒUR D'ALENE MINES in care of TAYLOR, SHARKEY & CO., Forwarding, Commission and Storage Merchants, Spokane Falls, W. T.

[illegible] RATHDRUM, Idaho.

C. F. PFLUGER, [illegible]

CATARRH! CURED [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

MECHANICS' PAVILION. FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 22d, 1884. GRAND [illegible] PORTLAND ATHLETIC CLUB.

HOMES HOMES HOMES!

Portland Box Factory. G. W. BATES, [illegible] BOXES.

ENTERTAINMENT! UNDER THE AUSPICES OF TRINITY CHURCH GUILD. NEW MARKET THEATER, MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, [illegible] PROGRAMME: MOTHER GOOSE PROCESSION.

BOX AND COX [illegible]

FEED! [illegible] SALEM FLOURING MILLS CO., OREGON CITY FLOURING MILLS CO., PORTLAND FLOURING MILLS CO. [illegible] EVERDING & FARRELL, Portland, Or.

TO LET—ROOMS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASTROLOGY.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

LOST.

NEW TO-DAY.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

ATTORNEYS—LAW.

CHINESE FIRMS.

CŒUR D'ALENE MINES.

CŒUR D'ALENE.

To Cœur d'Alene Mines! THE Spokane Falls and Cœur d'Alene Transportation Company IS NOW RUNNING A DAILY LINE OF STAGES [illegible]

Ed. Sale Fall Hours [illegible]

Writing Lessons — Afternoon and Evening at the PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE, Cor. Second and Yamhill Sts.

REMOVAL.

PIONEER CANDY FACTORY, Established 1852. ED. BERNHEIM & CO., Manufacturing Confectioners, [illegible]

TAKE IT W. PFUNDER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER CURES KIDNEY & LIVER DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, COSTIVENESS. And all Diseases Caused by Bad and Defective Circulation of the Blood. $1 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR $5.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE CIGAR TRADE. WILZINSKI BROS. & CO., Have the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of CIGARS EVER BROUGHT TO PORTLAND, AND SELL At San Francisco Factory Prices. [illegible] 145 Front Street.

F. H. PAGE, Commission Merchant, Fruit, Feed, Produce & Provisions. 120 Front St., cor. Washington, Portland.

DANDELION TONIC

ZAN BROTHERS, BROOMS AND WOODEN WARE AND IMPORTERS OF WILLOW WARE. Nos. 12 and 14 North Front St.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

GILMAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 45 First st., bet. Pine and Ash.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

A Large and Varied Line of Household Furniture, [illegible] GILMAN & CO.

T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer & Commission Merchant.

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

GUNPOWDER.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

MACHINISTS.

SIGN PAINTERS.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES.

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

SHOW CASES.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Established 1851. Hodge, Davis & Co. Importing Wholesale Druggists, [illegible] Nos. 92 and 94 Front St., Portland, Oregon.

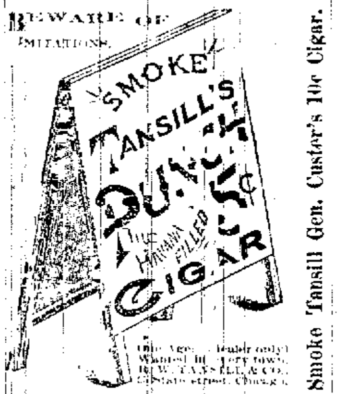
CALCUTTA GRAIN BAGS. [illegible] FOR SALE BY BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

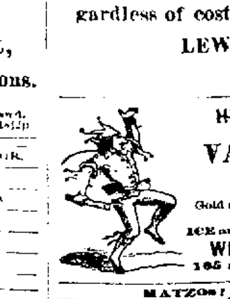
NOTICE. [illegible] BUTTER [illegible] REEDVILLE CREAMERY.

OUR AUCTION SALE Will continue a few days [illegible] Silks, Velvets, Plushes, and other Fine Goods [illegible] regardless of cost. LEWIS & STEIN.

VALENTINES MASKS [illegible] WM. BECK & SON [illegible]

MATZOS! [illegible]





TION AND COMMISSION.

GILMAN & CO., C. M. STEVENS
ERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
First st., bet. Pine and Ash
SALES OF REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE
neral Merchandise, Horses, Cattle
REGULAR SALE DAYS—Tuesdays
10 o'clock A M

ULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
EHOLD FURNITURE
at our salesroom No. 42 First street
FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1884,
At 10 o'clock A M
and Varied Line of Household Furniture,
sed of without any reserve, on account of departure.
s sale affords an excellent opportunity
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers

T. J. O'CONNOR,
eer & Commission Merchant
First and Pine.
d Thursday, Furniture & Mds.
, Real Estate Sale,
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IONEER AND APPRAISER.
OMAN AUCTIONEER & APPRAISER
y or country, will buy and sell Real Estate, Household Goods and General Merchandise. Address 111 Front street, Portland
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HITECTS AND ENGINEERS.
H. W. & T. H. OGILBE,
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Attention given to City Work.
m 2 Ainsworth Block. Third and Oak

MMISSION MERCHANTS.
& GOWEN, GENERAL COMMISSION
ants and produce dealers 130 Front st.
& LEWIS, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
Merchants Front and D sts., Portland, Or.
& WEST—(J. P. MILLER, W. H. WEST)
missdor merchants in general and dairy produce
ront st., between Washington and Stark
MAN & CO. COMMISSION & PRODUCE
ts 123 Front street, Portland, Or.
YOUNG & CO. SHIP BROKERS
mission merchants, agents for [illegible]
Fish 44 Front street, corner Ash.
AM, HIRSTEL & CO COMMISSION
ants, 2 and 4 N. Front st., Portland, Or.
N & BRO. 170 FRONT STREET
country produce a specialty
CHURCH & CO. SHIPPING
ssion Merchants, specialties wheat, flour
in bags, etc., N. W. cor. Front and Ash

WHOLESALE GROCERS.
AM, HIRSTEL & CO., WHOLESALE
2 and 4 N. Front street. Portland, Or.
& LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS
N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.
P. & MACLEAY WHOLESALE
d Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front
and.
EN & MASON WHOLESALE
d Commission Merchants, 63 to 67
Portland.
AIS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
Front street, Portland, Or.

GUNPOWDER.
DODD & CO. AGENTS CAL. POWDER
Front, First and Vine sts., Portland.

L AND FARM MACHINERY.
BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY
er and dealers in farm and mill machinery
Front st., Portland, Or.
BURRELL & CO. WHOLESALE
er and dealers in agricultural implements
and spring wagons, buggies, carriages
ble and stationary engines, saw mills
machinery a specialty, rubber and leather

GREGORY & CO. [illegible] FRONT
A and B importers and dealers in all
ry, saw mills a specialty
DODD & CO. SOLE AGENTS FOR
wax and Hemper Canton Fils & Threshers
ender, Schutler Wagons, Front, First & Vine
LYMAN & CO. MAKERS OF ENGINES
Grist and Sawmills, Iron Fronts, Boilers
Front st., bet. Columbia and Clay
AGNER & CO. FLOURING MILL
All kinds of flouring mill machinery
Front st. See circular

MACHINISTS.
MAN & WOLFF MACHINISTS
third sts—Horsework, mining, mill and
machinery of all descriptions.
ing tools to order

SIGN PAINTERS.
BURRELL—SIGN PAINTING
lone, estimates made for house painting
ltiona work well and promptly done
Shop No. 187 Front st.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
SSEL BROS & CO. WHOLESALE
rs in fine cigars, 145 Front street, Portland
deman, Jacob on & Co., San Francisco

FATHER AND FINDINGS.
KY & DOHENY, 109 FRONT STREET
en Washington and Stark streets, Leather
Shoe Store, Supplies, Belting, Lace, etc.

LESALE BOOTS AND SHOES.
L. HIBBARD & CO. WHOLESALE
and shoes. No. 65 Front st., Portland.

DWARE, IRON AND STEEL.
SON, DEHART & CO. HARDWARE
and Steel, Carriage and Wagon Hardware
and Blacksmiths' Coal, corner First
reets, Portland, Oregon
DODD & CO. IMPORTERS AND
Front, First and Vine streets, Portland

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
S BROS. & CO. FANCY DRY GOODS
millinery. No. 72 Front St.

SHOW CASES.
BERNSTEIN & CO. MANUFACTURERS
ont st. Portland. Country orders solicited

TELS AND RESTAURANTS.
TON HOUSE RESTAURANT,
Alder st., near Fourth.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN '68
at noon.
SOL. Manager

Established 1851
dge, Davis & Co.
Importing
Wholesale Druggists
for Reading Prop. etory Medicines
Paint, Oils, Etc., etc.
92 and 94 Front Street
Cor. Stark
Portland, Oregon.

UTTA GRAIN BAGS
STANDARD 22x36,
Spot and Future Delivery.
FOR SALE BY
FOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.,
Corner First and A Sts.

NOTICE.
day appointed Messrs. SEALY, MASON & CO. of Portland, sole agents for the sale of
TER, which we have agreed to deliver to them from this
days, except Sunday
GILMANN & TERNDRUP,
MANAGERS OF
EDVILLE CREAMERY,
REEDVILLE, OR
1881

UR AUCTION SALE
continue a few days longer
Silks, Velvets, Plushes
ther Fine Goods sold, regardless
ess of cost.
LEWIS & STRAUS

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
VALENTINES,
MASKS,
Gold and Silver Spangles,
Bells, Fringes
ICE and ROLLER SKATES
WM. BECK & SON,
165 and 167 Second St.

MATZOS! MATZOS!
REGON STEAM BAKERY is prepared to furnish Matzos for Passover
unity are respectfully solicited
LIEBE & ROBLING
HEIMER, Superintendents.
FEDMAN,

The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1884.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID—IN ADVANCE.

Daily per month	1 00
Daily with Sunday, per month	1 20
Daily per year	12 00
Daily with Sunday, per year	14 00
Sunday, per year	2 00
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The Weekly, per year	2 50

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Daily per week, delivered, Sunday excepted ... 25c
Daily per week, delivered, Sunday included ... 30c

THE OREGONIAN IN THE EAST.

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NEW YORK CITY—H. C. Beckwith, eastern representative of THE OREGONIAN, 48 Tribune building
CHICAGO—Lord & Thomas, McCormick block
PHILADELPHIA—N. W. Ayer & Son, Eighth and Chestnut
CINCINNATI—Public Library
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Library of Congress
ST. PAUL—Pioneer-Press office or Traffic office of N. P. R. R.
BOSTON—Offices of Post and Advertiser
ST. LOUIS—Purvis & Sons, Olive st.
BALTIMORE—Voegler & Co.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Feb. 21, 7:57 P. M.

Place of observation	Height of Barom.	Change last 8 Hours	Ther	Wind Direction	Rain fall Inchs.	State of weath
Portland	30.31	01	50	S	01	Thr'g
Roseburg	30.36	00	47	Calm	00	Clear
Sacramento	30.23	04	52	N	00	Clear
Astoria			45	SW	04	Lt. rain

Minimum thermometer 34.1, max 60.

Copies of THE OREGONIAN containing the annual review, may still be had at the publication office.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.

Household furniture at 42 First st., by Gilman & Co.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW.

O'Connor will sell an immense stock of furniture at the two stores taken for the occasion, First, bet. First and Second at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

CITY.

WANTS RECOGNITION OF SERVICES.—Major Theodore J. Eckerson, long and favorably known by residents of the North Pacific coast, has prepared a petition for presentation to congress asking that he be granted the rank on his retirement which will take place next January, to which his long service on the active list of the army would seem to entitle him. He has been in active service longer than any man now in the army, and notwithstanding this fact has only risen to the grade of major. The many friends of Major Eckerson will give him their heartiest support in this claim, and hope that he may succeed in his effort to secure a just reward for his long service in the army. Major Eckerson says in his petition that he entered the army as a private December 20, 1831, and has served continuously ever since. His service comprises fourteen years as a private, twelve years as a military storekeeper in the ordnance corps and nearly twenty years as captain and major in the quartermaster's department. He has been over thirty-two years a commissioned officer, twenty seven years as a captain alone. He has served over forty years on the frontier, having fought in the Mexican war. Several scores of officers are now on the retired list with rank much higher than Major Eckerson's, whose service in the army is much less, and his petition is one that should meet with success.

DECISION IN THE HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION CASE.—In the case of the West Portland Homestead Association against J. P. G. Lowndale, asking for a decision was reached in the United States district court yesterday. The evidence showed that Lowndale offered for sale block 67, Carter's addition, which was according to the recorded plat claiming that it was deeded to Charles M. Carter when the Carter estate was divided among the heirs. It turned out on examination that a map was made of it. The deeds were recorded but the plat was not. About two months later another plat was made, which was recorded, and on it was a block 67 that did not correspond to block 67 on the other—the one described in the deed. This block 67 was not in existence, so Judge Deady held that the deed to Carter couldn't refer to that block and that the present block 67 was not the one conveyed to Charles M. Carter. Lowndale has been trying to sell the property and the decree was that an injunction issue to restrain him. The deed to Carter before mentioned was dated August, 1871, and the second plat was recorded Nov. 4, 1871.

THE BIG HOTEL.—There is small prospect that the big hotel will be pushed to completion. Indeed it may be stated as more than probable that it will stand uncompleted for a long time. There is money on hand to meet the contract for finishing the story now in course of erection, but beyond this nothing can be announced. By the time the present contract is completed the expenditure on the building will be $132,000. Add $70,000 for the ground and the total so far is $182,000. The undertaking is the work of a company of which Mr. Villard himself was the head, and the money it is understood was to come mainly through him. It will be seen therefore that the prospect of completion of the building is at present very small. The plan of it was a very bad one, since no provision is made for stores and shops in the building, rents from which might be had to make the property profitable. It would require a big city to support a hotel on such a plan. Even had Villard not failed, the undertaking on the present plan was an egregious mistake.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—From Hon. D. P. Thompson, who has just returned from New York, THE OREGONIAN learns that full arrangements have been made for the completion of the O. R. & N. Company's line to a junction with the Oregon Short Line near Snake river. Work has already been resumed at several of the hardest points, where small forces will be kept employed, but the main force, which cannot be employed to advantage in present weather, will not be put on till April. After that time the work will be pushed vigorously to completion. Connection will be made with the Short Line some time during the coming summer. Mr. Thompson thinks that work will be resumed in the spring on the O. & C., and carried through to the California connection. But it is very doubtful he thinks, whether the N. P. will be prepared to do anything on the Cascade branch this year.

STEAMER REACHING FOR GRAY'S HARBOR TRADE.—The Chehalis Valley Vidette of recent date refers to the fact that Astoria capitalists have organized a company to build a steamer to run exclusively in the Gray's Harbor and Astoria trade, and that much stock has been subscribed to build the boat. It says: "Astorians are desirous of building up a trade in this valley, and as they have invested largely in the coming steamer with that in view, there is no thing to Portland merchants, who have steadily refused to consider us, or our wants in our hour of pressing need, the Astoria business men who have heard and launched out and helped us, are worthy of our patronage, and we sincerely hope they will get a liberal share of it."

NARROW GAUGE AGAIN.—Suit was yesterday instituted in the United States circuit court by the Oregon Railway Company, limited, through its attorneys Messrs. McDougall & Bower, against the Oregonian Railway Company, limited, to recover $44,185.50 for alleged services in constructing the narrow gauge road. The Oregon Company was incorporated to do the work of the Scotch company then forming and some time he did all the work of the latter company, and now claims the above amount for its services. This suit is one of a series promised that the Oregonian Railway Company, limited, growing out of the recent litigation in the state courts.

WILLIAM L. HALSEY.—This gentleman, who died at Rochester, N. Y., on the 5th inst., came to Portland in 1870 as vice president of the Oregon and California and Oregon Central railroads and was actively engaged in their management until 1875, when he removed to Rochester. Many Portlanders will remember Mr. Halsey and his wife with much kindness. He is possessed of considerable property here, including an interest in the Clarendon hotel building, the First street railway, several blocks in [illegible] addition and some tracts of farming land. He last visited Portland in September, 1881.

ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.—This evening at the Mechanics' pavilion the Portland athletic club gives the tournament for which they have been weeks preparing. The programme consists of pyramids, running high jump, horizontal bar, 100 yards race, standing, hurdle race, potato race, porpoise leap, Indian club race, sack race masked, pole jumping, one mile race, wrestling and lastly a tug of war. The following are named as competitors: A. Donaldson, B. Epting, W. Sprague, F. Reid, T. N. Dunbar, P. Battier, J. Manion, J. S. Dunbar, C. F. [illegible], D. Campbell, F. Smith and J. Smith.

SNOWBOUND.—The Pacific express, which was due yesterday morning, is snowed in somewhere on the Rocky mountain division east of Heron's. A train was started yesterday morning at Heron's, and arrived at Wallula about midnight. It will connect with the Walla Walla train and arrive here at noon to-day, barring accident. It was reported last night that the O. R. & N. road near Alkali was obstructed by sand, which washed upon the track, though not to considerable depth.

INFORMATION FILED.—The case of Frank Geradehand, who is charged with an attempt to defraud the United States revenue, came up in the United States district court yesterday. District Attorney Watson filed what information he had obtained in the matter, and Judge Deady remanding it to the United States circuit court for trial. The information does not seem very specific, and Geradehand asserts that he will be completely vindicated when the case comes on for trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge Deady will announce a decision this morning in this court on the motion to remand in the case of Neff vs. Budd; Smith vs. Balch et al., and on the demurrer to a portion of the answer in Helnrich vs. The Pullman Car Company.

CONDITION OF THE RIVERS.—The Astoria boat resumed her regular trips between Portland and Astoria, the river being free from ice. The upper Columbia and Snake will not be open for navigation for several days. Boats are not yet able to reach Vancouver.

THE COURTS.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—DEADY, J.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.

West Portland Homestead Association vs. J. P. G. Lowndale, defendant—Decree for plaintiff for injunction and costs.

U. S. vs. Frank Geradehand—Information filed, committed to U. S. circuit court for trial.

POLICE COURT—MORELAND, J.

[illegible] Saunders—Assault with a dangerous weapon; to answer.

B. McCreary—Larceny from a dwelling; continued.

[illegible] Jacobson—Larceny from a store; continued.

[illegible] Miller—Larceny by bailee; continued.

[illegible] Peterson—Defacing a building; fined $10.

[illegible] Murgan—Liquor without a license; dismissed.

[illegible] Dalnyes, John Schlock, Charles Patterson—Drunk and disorderly; fined $10 each.

[illegible] Kelly—Drunk and disorderly; continued.

[illegible] Schulz, P. Welch, Sam Winans—Vagrants; dismissed.

S. M. BARR is holding a clearance sale of his entire stock of [illegible] shoes, wortiss & [illegible] Third st.

A CONCLUSION REACHED.

The Jury in the Murray Trial Agree after Three Hours.

SEALED VERDICT AT 11 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

Arguments on Both Sides Occupy the Day and the Case Placed in the Jury's Hands at 5 o'clock.

The circuit court room was densely crowded when court convened at 9:30 yesterday morning with people anxious to listen to the closing argument of counsel in the Yenke murder trial, and many had to be refused admittance. As soon as the court was opened Mr. Dalmn, counsel for defence, commenced his argument. He occupied about four hours in his address, and went over all the incidents connected with the crime, beginning with the ball at Bassett's hall where the parties met that evening, rehearsing how Murray had been spurned by his wife, and how he afterward saw her dancing with another man, which he claimed was enough to make a man crazy. He said it devolved upon the state to prove his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, warned the jury against circumstantial evidence, went over all the circumstances of the shooting, and then took up and reviewed at length the testimony of the witnesses, dwelling especially on that of the witnesses introduced by the state in rebuttal, and claiming that the state had failed to prove that Murray was not insane. He said the prosecution might talk till doomsday, and find a man as slim as eloquent as John F. Caples, and they cannot convince anyone that the defendant is not insane. He could only blame the friends of Murray because he was not put in the asylum, but that was a delicate thing to do. He referred to the family taint of insanity, and the testimony of Atkinson concerning Murray's father having been in the asylum. In concluding his review of the testimony he said the state had made a worse failure than in any case he had ever heard or read of.

He spoke of Murray being driven from home and shunned by his friends. What else could he do but go to the public saloons? It is going on to-day with thousands of men and always will be. On testimony that Murray drank twenty or twenty five glasses of beer per day showed he was trying to drown his troubles. It is but the natural course of events everyone does it. When Murray came to this town he was a perfect gentleman. He married a woman he loved and he loves her yet. For some reason they separated. What were the circumstances on the evening of the murder? Murray goes to a ball, he meets his wife there, speaks to her, sees her turn from him and sees her clasped to the breast of another man and whirled around that great hall to the tunes of music which are all discord to him. She had no right to do it. If she had ground for treating him so in public she should have got a divorce. Counsel concluded with several poetical quotations which seemed rather far fetched under the circumstances, adjuring the jury to unlock the door of Murray's prison and let his throbbing temples feel the breeze of liberty, and with unswerving confidence in the triumph of innocence, trusting all in their hands.

CLOSING ARGUMENT FOR THE STATE.

Prosecuting Attorney Caples asked that before he began his address the jury be granted a recess. They embraced the opportunity with evident relief after sitting for four hours. When they had reassembled the closing for the state was commenced by Mr. Caples. It was by this time 1:40 o'clock, and consequently but scant time remained in which to speak before the hour for adjournment. Mr. Caples began his remarks by sympathizing with the jury in their calamity in having been drawn to serve on this trial, whereby they had been kept so long from their families and their business. He congratulated them that none of them had become very sick through this long ordeal. He assured them that he should not make it much longer, he wanted to get down to the facts of the case. He had no ambition to make long speeches as if he had not made a reputation now was a bad time to start. He said appeals have been made to your sympathy all the way through this trial. This is a direct attack on your integrity and on your manhood. It was presumed that when jurymen took the oath they knew the meaning of it.

The prisoner had been indicted for the murder of Alfred Yenke and entered a plea of not guilty. In his review it was briefly, for the point had been admitted, which is a material one, that the state established the charge preferred in the indictment. The jury were the sole judges of the fact. First was Yenke dead? The circumstances of finding his dead body and the identification there of was [illegible]. The next question was who committed the killing?

Here counsel quoted the law, showing that it was necessary to establish the fact to a moral certainty, and explained the law as relating to circumstantial evidence clearly and concisely. He then briefly reviewed the circumstances connected with the murder and reviewed the testimony in the case.

Even when not pressed for time Mr. Caples is a rapid speaker, but when, as in the present instance, he was compelled to crowd his remarks into a brief space of time he seemed to talk by electricity. The reporter could barely keep pace with and can repeat his remarks, the fingers of the swiftest writer failed utterly to keep up with his speech, the most disconnected idea of what he said. In regard to Murray he said very few would follow up a woman whom she said she could not live with him, alluded to Murray kicking his wife around the house, the affection of the prisoner for his dog, and said he seemed to care more for the dog than for his family. He nearly always had his dog with him, and the fact that he wanted it kept at home on the night of the murder was proof that he knew what he was about. When Mrs. Anderson was trying to persuade him not to go out to shoot his wife he stopped and deliberated in the matter. Counsel then explained the responsibility of a man for deeds committed when drunk. The plea of emotional insanity has been set up. His insanity had never been heard of till this murder was committed. It was all gammon. Never was a murder more deliberately planned. Emotional insanity indeed. Would the jury on such a flimsy plea let a red handed murderer be turned loose in this community to complete his work by murdering his wife as he had threatened? Was there anything in the fact that Murray imagined differently from what he did a year ago? anything that for a man who has taken to drinking whisky? No, it was the usual thing. He had been drinking for several years and whisky had dragged him down. Murray had said he had a notion to take strychnine. For the benefit of the community it would have been better if he had. His condition was without doubt attributable to whisky. Take liquor from him and he was the same finished gentleman of years ago. Counsel for defense said he was cracked—if all the cracked men were going to kill people we had better emigrate. The law cannot say that every man who takes to liquor can shoot people or it will place a revolver in the hand of every drunken bummer in the land. Let that man go free and there was no safety for the community. He is not insane now and no one claims it. If he is discharged he cannot be put in the asylum. Will this jury turn him loose to finish his work on the boyish, foolish plea of emotional insanity?

THE JURY CHARGED.

At the conclusion of Mr. Caples's address court was adjourned till 7 o'clock, at which hour it was again convened.

Judge Smith then proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury. It was somewhat lengthy, but carefully prepared and impartial, and contained full instructions for the guidance of the jury in every contingency likely to arise during their deliberations.

Counsel for defense had submitted a string of some twenty four instructions which they wished the judge to deliver to the jury. By far the greater part of these were refused, counsel noting exceptions.

Mr. Caples asked that the gun used by Murray, the cartridges and clothing belonging to him be placed in the jury room, which was ordered done.

The judge said the clerk had prepared forms of the five verdicts which could be rendered. These were furnished the jury, who then retired. The prisoner who had sat through the trial as void of all appearance of interest or intelligence as an effigy, was removed.

The crowd remained for some time, the judge having stated that he would wait two hours for a verdict. If one was not reached by that time he should go home, and should one be reached during the night it might be sealed and the jury go to their hotel.

A VERDICT.

At 11:30 a verdict was reached, the jury having been out three hours and twenty minutes. The verdict will be read upon the opening of court this morning.

BRIEF MENTION.

J. H. Morris of Ohio is in the city.

The State arrived here at 6 o'clock last night.

Athletic tournament to-night at the pavilion.

The Washington Guard give their twenty third annual ball this evening.

The east side train was delayed by a land slide at Roberts' hill, ten miles south of Roseburg, and arrived here at 4 P. M., four hours late.

There isn't much excuse for beggary on the part of able-bodied men when wood chopping offers, even at a low price. This is axiomatic.

Frank Moran was tried before Justice Davis yesterday on a charge of stealing a pair of second hand skates some days ago, found guilty and sentenced to twelve days in the county jail.

The next party of the Portland Roller Skating club will take place at the pavilion Monday evening. All members are requested to be present to perfect arrangements for the masquerade skating carnival.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association will give their next entertainment Wednesday evening February 27 at Turn Halle, consisting of kinder symphony under the leadership of Simon Harris, and farce, to conclude with a hop.

In the state circuit court yesterday morning it was ordered that motion days be held on Friday and Saturday, February 22 and 23, and that all motions set for hearing on Monday, February 18, 1884, be heard on said Friday and Saturday.

SILVERTON NOTES.

[FROM THE OREGONIAN'S LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SILVERTON, Feb. 20, 1884.

J. H. Moser lost a valuable horse last week near here.

A lodge of Ancient Order United Workmen will be organized here in a short time.

Irwin Geer, son of Col. Geer of the Waldo hills, is very sick with the scarlet fever.

The tin roof on M. Johnson's new brick store leaks badly and will cause much damage to the building and goods.

William L. pplitt, a former merchant of this place, made the town a visit this week. His many friends were glad to see him again. He is now en route to Luzerne to visit his mother.

Sleighs of all descriptions could be seen on our streets during the time of the snow. I apprehend that they could be bought cheap at this time, as it is not likely that they can be used again this winter.

John Deguire of Grant county, Or., is visiting his brother, C. F. Deguire, at this place. He had been away for sixteen years and it is useless to say that the county and town had changed greatly in that length of time.

The Casket, the organ of the undertakers, complains of depression in the coffin industry, and the Philadelphia Record quietly remarks that "over production is not the trouble in this case. What is needed is more consumption."—New Haven Journal and Courier.

PERSONAL.—Mr. H. H. [illegible], the great money lender of San Francisco, came up on this morning's train the California to combine business with pleasure to attend to [illegible] of his niece, Tillie Myers, and to invest largely in property in this city.

Enclose 10 cents and the address of an eastern friend to this office for the sending of THE OREGONIAN. The best medium to circulate in the east.

THE STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

Declaration of Principles Made—Report of the Committee on Political Action.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock the State Temperance Alliance reassembled, and was opened by prayer by Rev. B. W. Longworth of Jefferson.

RESOLUTIONS.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we renew our pledge never to cease our work and labor until the constitution of Oregon is so amended as to forever prohibit all kinds and classes of intoxicating liquors as a beverage within this state, and to this end we favor submitting to the electors of this state as early a day as practicable an amendment to the constitution providing for the entire prohibition of the manufacture, sale or giving away, or offering to sell any intoxicating liquors whatever.

Resolved, That we favor the submission of said amendment at a special election throughout the state.

And also the following supplemental report, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The common foe against which we are waging warfare is capable of being assailed from many quarters therefore be it

Resolved, That we cheerfully recognize the good work accomplished by all temperance workers, religious or secular, and in view of the magnitude and urgency of our work, we call upon all workers to put forth stronger and more persistent efforts to completely overthrow the great evil of the liquor traffic, not suffering their zeal to subside with the adjournment of this alliance.

Resolved, That in the press of the state we recognize a power second to none in moulding and shaping public opinion, and cheerfully acknowledge the fair, candid and outspoken course pursued by many of our newspapers and ask a continued and increasing support from them.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the employment of a lecturer and lecturers and pledge ourselves to support them by our means.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

The committee on the address of the president and the reports of the other officers presented their reports as follows, which was adopted:

Your committee to whom was referred the addresses of the president and secretary and the report of the treasurer, respectfully state that we have carefully considered the statements, suggestions and recommendations submitted in these papers. The report of the president contains much valuable information bearing especially on the methods by which the prohibitory amendment submitted by the legislature to the legislature of Oregon was doomed by the faultiness of its entry on the pages of the house journal. As a committee we believe that our people should familiarize themselves with the facts relating to this transaction by which our cause suffered a temporary setback, and thus be better prepared to guard against a repetition of such blunders.

Your committee concur in the recommendation of the president and believe it will be the wiser and safer policy to urge upon the legislature not to concur in what has been done but to commence anew and continue our efforts and counsels to roll up such a list of petitioners as to convince the legislature of the strength of the temperance sentiment in this state, which alone will command respect in that body.

The other suggestions of the president ho already acted upon we recommend to the favorable action of this body. In addition to these we also suggest that this convention should obtain at least 100 copies of the president's annual report for the use of the officers and delegates of this convention.

Your committee feel that they cannot speak too highly of the excellent report submitted to us by the secretary, and regret that it is not also in print to be circulated for the information of the public on the vital point it particularly sets forth, viz: the prohibitory action of the different states of our republic—the vital question which must in the near future crystalize in the form of a prohibitory party in which the temperance convictions of the United States can be honestly, consistently and potentially expressed.

This committee recommend that the action asked for in the suggestion made by the secretary in his report be relegated to the executive committee following is the suggestion:

"I would suggest that the alliance adopt some measure that will lead us, if possible, to just any further errors by appointing a committee to have special oversight of the measure from one stage to another and work earnestly and faithfully toward securing its passage."

The report of the treasurer is appreciatively concise and conclusive and we are grateful to find that the treasurer's account, although it reveals an empty treasury, also reveals the integrity of the concern. Although we have no money we have no debts, and we trust that the funds of the society will always be as faithfully disbursed.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A committee consisting of Rev. S. P. Walsh, B. N. Longworth, E. Turner, Rev. R. H. Stubbs and Rev. W. Hines, was appointed to nominate an executive committee, who subsequently reported the following names and they were adopted: Dr. J. W. Watts, T. B. [illegible], Mrs. R. S. Stubbs, J. F. Houston and H. K. Hines.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. A. M. Smith, chairman of the committee on finance, read the following report, which was adopted:

Your committee on finance, realizing from past experience that no political campaign can successfully be carried on for important legislation by legitimate activity, an expenditure of money, time and energy, in recognition in proportion to the importance of the question to be sustained and the result sought, and fairly realizing the strength, cunning and dishonest methods resorted to by men engaged in the accursed liquor traffic, backed by almost unlimited means with which to prejudice the ignorant and influence corrupt and defeat just legislation and the expressed will of the majority of the people, knowing that to succeed in overthrowing this the greatest enemy to the Lord's race will require persistent sacrifice, time, patience and our mightiest efforts, therefore we appeal to all business men throughout the state, who are in sympathy with us and to all temperance organizations and churches to contribute liberally of their means to this important work. And we further recommend that a collection be taken this evening the second night of the session, and that a subscription book be opened and the people and delegates be invited to subscribe, and that lecturers in the field be authorized and required to carry a subscription book and take subscriptions and collections from the people and make an itemized report to the secretary of all receipts and expenditures by them made in the discharge of their duties.

And we furthermore recommend that a special committee on finance consisting of three, with headquarters in Portland, whose duty it shall be to solicit and collect funds from business men for the specific purpose of defraying the expenses necessary to the carrying on of the work of this alliance.

POLITICAL ACTION.

The following report was submitted:

Your committee on political action beg leave to report as follows:

First—That we heartily approve of thorough work in petitioning the next legislature for a constitutional prohibitory amendment.

Second—That we solemnly pledge ourselves each to the other that we will vote only for such legislative candidates as are known to be willing to support the passage of such amendment and its submission to the people.

Third—That we pledge ourselves to vote only for such municipal, county and state officers as will agree fearlessly to execute any laws of this state that will restrict intemperance.

Fourth—And as to national politics where as this state has hopelessly waited for a quarter of a century and the Alliance has for fifteen years for either the republican or democratic party to place a bona fide prohibition plank in their national platforms, or to nominate outspoken prohibition candidates for president and vice president of the United States, and whereas the issues between these parties are narrowed down as never before, and the time for independent political action was never so favorable, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the belief of this Alliance that Oregon should forthwith fall into line with the great National Home Protection Prohibition party and support its presidential nominees to be named at its convention that will meet at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1884.

(Signed.)

J. L. Collins,	James W. Webb,
Mary A. Thompson,	Green L. Smith,
Mary F. Edwards,	T. F. B. Reed
J. L. Carter	F. I. Flit

A minority report was also submitted.

The noon hour having arrived the above report was made the special order for the afternoon session.

THE NEXT MEETING AT SALEM.

An invitation was received from the united temperance organizations of Salem to hold the next state alliance at the capital. The invitation was accepted and the executive committee was authorized to issue a call for the meeting earlier than February if they thought wise.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by Rev. T. L. Sails. The following resolution was offered by Rev. T. F. B. Reed and adopted:

Resolved, That we the Oregon State Temperance Alliance express this fact and order the same to be recorded in the journal of this session, that as there are various orders and societies in this city and state working for the cause of temperance with intimitable zeal, we therefore extend our faithful greeting and positive encouragement of all co-operative true temperance workers throughout this community.

THE POLITICAL ACTION RESOLUTION.

Debate was sharp and general on the resolutions submitted by the committee on political action. The first resolution was adopted unanimously.

The following was offered as a substitute for the second resolution and was adopted:

Resolved, That we will not vote for any legislative candidate who is known to be opposed to the submission of the proposed prohibitory amendment.

The third resolution was adopted, and the following after long debate was adopted as a substitute for the fourth resolution:

Resolved, That in case both of the prominent political parties, viz: the democrats and republicans, at their national convention to be held this year, both refuse to recognize the claims of the temperance people of this country, in demanding the passage of prohibitory platforms, we will assert our rights to sever our connections with those parties and support the candidates of the National Home Protection Prohibition party, and our executive committee is hereby authorized to use their discretion in calling a meeting of this alliance immediately after the adjournment of those conventions to accomplish that purpose. Adjourned.

Evening Session.

A. M. Smith, H. M. Clifton and R. S. Stubbs were appointed a committee on finance.

Dr. J. W. Watts and Rev. H. K. Hines were elected to give to the subject of temperance as much of their time to lectures as their duties will permit. The executive committee were empowered to appoint other lecturers at any time during the present year according to their judgment.

Rev. G. H. Atkinson was introduced as the first speaker, and argued the relative claims of persuasion and prohibition.

Rev. T. T. H. Reed, pastor of the African Zion M. E. church of this city was the next speaker. He pursued a similar line of thought. He claimed also that "the hand that rocks the nation's cradle" is competent to cast the ballot.

Rev. T. L. Eliot urged the claims of this alliance upon the material support of the friends of temperance. A collection of $69 was taken up.

Mrs. Cartwright presented an address of power and classic elegance, forcibly appealing to the convention for the merited need of moral power the temperance cause demands.

The roll of the churches and the temperance organizations was then called.

Pledges were then made for the efficient prosecution of the work. The names and amounts will be given in the secretary's report.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

If you need money, bring me your watch, jewelry, [illegible], knife, furniture, buggy, safe, bonds, your [illegible], piano, organ, or anything else of value you may have. You can make a special agreement as to terms, at Uncle Myers, 101 [illegible].

ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL.

The Necessary Rules and Regulations, and the Reasons Therefor.

PORTLAND, Feb. 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The recent discussion of the school question has brought to light some very peculiar grievances. As far as these dissatisfactions have a just and reasonable foundation it is hoped that the discussion may result in the inauguration of better methods and practices in the schools, and a better understanding on the part of parents and others as to the relation that parents and pupils sustain to the public schools and those to whom their management is entrusted.

It is considered what was termed one of the most objectionable features of the arrogance of teachers. It was claimed that the simple request of a parent to excuse a pupil for absence or tardiness was sufficient; that it was no business of those in charge of schools whether a boy is kept home to saw wood or eat his dinner or go skating; that "American parents know best what to do with their own children;" that it is "impertinence" on the part of a teacher to send a child home with a message stating that the excuse is unsatisfactory.

Day teachers in the public schools of Portland are required to inquire into the cause of the tardiness or absence of pupils.

We quote from the rules adopted by the school board:

Rule 30.—The only valid excuses for tardiness or absence shall be: (1) Sickness of the pupil. (2) Sickness of some member of the family requiring immediate attendance of the pupil at home. (3) Some urgent cause rendering punctuality impossible or extremely inconvenient.

Rule 31.—The board hereby delegates to teachers the right to judge of the sufficiency or insufficiency of all excuses. In case of doubt the teacher may consult the principal or the city superintendent.

Rule 8.—No teacher shall allow a pupil to be absent or tardy unless all such excuses be made by the proper parties, either in person or in writing, and all such excuses shall state the reason for such absence or tardiness, and be subject to rules 30 and 31.

Individuals "American parents" are told, however, they are "horribly very much" and never dream that there is any [illegible] in their actions in the [illegible].

Most parents are glad to know that when their children leave home for school they will be sure to reach or attend promptly will be the subject of [illegible]. And when at the discretion of parents pupils are detained at home, most parents do not regard it an invasion of their personal rights to submit the reason for such detention, knowing that teachers are required to make these inquiries—the rules being printed on the notices sent.

Other rules direct that the teacher shall record all absences as excused or unexcused. A certain amount of unexcused absence renders the pupil liable to suspension. Clearly then, under these rules the teacher not only has the right to make the inquiry complained of but it is made his or her duty.

These rules are not peculiar to Portland's schools; similar regulations controlling the attendance of pupils in the public schools exist in all the cities of the country.

But have the board the right to make these rules? By statutory provision in most of the states school boards are granted the power to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of schools. By virtue of this statute regulations similar to those existing in the Portland schools have been made elsewhere.

Parents have not always recognized the needfulness or justice of such rules and litigation in some cases involving the legal right of the board to make the rules considered, has been carried to the superior courts of many of the states.

All these decisions in substance declare "that it is competent for a board of school directors to provide, by rule, the conditions under which pupils may attend school, and to suspend them from school if they shall be absent or tardy, except for sickness or other unavoidable causes a certain number of times within a fixed period."

The tenor of these decisions may be inferred from a case decided by the supreme court of Iowa.

The case was as follows: A parent in indigent circumstances was living a short distance from home taking his boy, who was a pupil at school, whom it being extremely inconvenient to leave him at home. The boy was suspended from school for non attendance under the circumstances mentioned. From this the suit arose. There is so much of good sense in the decision that we quote at length:

"It requires but little experience in the instruction of youth to convince any one that the only means by which we can make progress in their studies is to secure their attention. * * * This application of the mind in children is secured by interesting them in their studies. But this cannot be done if they are at school one day and at home the next. If a recitation is omitted or a lesson left unlearned at the whim or [illegible] of parents [illegible] the requiring constant and prompt attendance is for the good of the pupil and to secure the very objects the law has in view in establishing public schools. It is therefore reasonable and proper. * * * * It is required by the best interests of all the pupils of the school. Irregular attendance of pupils not only retards their own progress, but interferes with the progress of those pupils who may be regular and prompt.

"The whole class may be annoyed and hindered by the imperfect recitations of one who had failed to prepare his lessons on account of absence, the class thereby being occupied by the recitation of the pupil in work previously gone over. The loss is a direct injury to the whole school.

"The rule requiring prompt and regular attendance is demanded for the good of the whole school. While it may be admitted that absence and tardiness are acts committed out of school hours, yet as their effects and consequences operate upon the school, they are therefore subject to control by rules for the government of the school. If the effects of acts done out of school hours reach within the school room during school hours, and are detrimental to good order and the best interests of the pupils, it is evident such acts may be forbidden. It is a familiar principle away from school. Can it be pretended that it cannot be reached or corrected by the school board and teachers?

"The view that is to be taken of the authority of the school board for discipline and correction must be done within school hours is narrow and will conflict with the law and in conflict with authorities."

The rule in question operates directly upon the order of the school, promotes its efficiency and secures the progress of pupils. It is therefore a rule for the government of the school and must be regarded as proper and reasonable and within the authority of school officers to prescribe and enforce.

Again it is said that the rule is visiting upon the child punishment for the parents' offence. If the good of the child were to be considered only there would be force in this argument, but it is completely answered by the consideration that the parents' act is an injury to the whole school. * *

The child through no fault of his own, or of one parents, may be afflicted with contagious disease; yet as the good of other pupils demand it he may be for that reason forbidden attendance at school. * * The good of the whole cannot be sacrificed for the advantage of one pupil, who has an unreasonable father.

"If the education of children were compulsory upon parents, who could be reached by proper penalties, in that case the child could be relieved from the hardships of expulsion and his parent made responsible for his acts of detention. As the law now is no other means can be devised for enforcing the rule requiring regular and prompt attendance, than the penalty of expulsion."

Chief Justice Shaw of Massachusetts in a somewhat similar case held that "the committee may suspend if the pupil or parent shall refuse to comply with regulations necessary to the discipline and good management of the school. * * * *

The right to attend school is not absolute but one subject to all on reasonable conditions."

It is a mistaken notion that simply because a person is a parent and taxpayer he has the right to dictate the management or annul the necessary regulations of a school.

All parents and taxpayers are, or should be interested in the rightful administration of schools. Taxpayers support courts, but if they apply to them for the maintenance of any right, they must conform to the necessary and established regulations. Taxpayers support fire departments but it is not therefore, give them the right to dictate the management of the concern, even when their own houses are on fire. ANOTHER PARENT.

CITY NOTICES.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Winsor and Newton's artists' material, at Shaus' Art Gallery, 36 Morrison st.

Free coffee and chop house, cor. Third and Taylor sts., now open under new management.

Wedding cakes. Elegant, less plain, in great variety, at [illegible] bakery and coffee house, [illegible] First st.

For the best of dental work call on Dr. Patton, cor. First and Main. Satisfaction guaranteed. Teeth extracted without pain.

Stop! Look! See the new store. Watches, jewelry, money given away! Free. Nothing like it. Don't fail to see it. At No. 175 N. First st.

Tickets for Young Men's Hebrew Association can be had from the committee, Sol. Plummer, I. N. [illegible], J. Halberstadt.

If you want money to pay your bills, call on your [illegible] at 181 First st.

Proprietor of Freeman's Coffee House, 231 First, near Salmon. Remember this.

For Sale—Rhjum Banks, [illegible] [illegible], cor. Morrison and Second streets.

[illegible] hair cutting headquarters, No. 30 Stark street. Every man an artist.

[illegible] quince lozenges, car drops, horehound drops [illegible] at P. [illegible].

Choice brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the Cosmopolitan, corner First and Alder.

Wass [illegible] and Butterick's Patterns removed to No. [illegible] street, one door from Fourth st.

Take Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron while you can for it adds twenty years to the life of man.

The only thorough sewing machine repairer. No. [illegible], all kinds. John Barber, [illegible] Yamhill street.

Orders from the country, city or mail receive prompt attention at John A. Child's drug store, corner Morrison and Second streets.

Ladies and young men wishing to earn from $1 to $4 a day at their homes, no canvassing. Work sent by mail. Light and neat. You cannot fail to do it. Send for circular to E. E. Knapp & Co., 205 Steven[illegible], San Francisco.

A mond bar, peanut bar, walnut bar, Brazil nut bar, [illegible] cocoanut bar at P. O. Candy Store.

HARRISON'S SEWING MACHINE STORE, 187 Third street, Portland, Or.—General agent for the two favorites, the White and Household. Dealer in all standard sewing machines, oil, needles, attachments and genuine parts. Machines repaired and warranted.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
140 First St., Portland, Or.
Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER WARE,
CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, ETC.
Watch Repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order.
Orders from the interior carefully and promptly attended to.
Goods expressed on application.

Sick headache, habitual costiveness, pains in back and limbs, loss of appetite, bad breath and taste in the mouth, &c., entirely cured by the use of
OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER
PFUNDER'S
KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR

THE WEATHER.

Moderate Rise in the Willamette River—Chinooking in Eastern Oregon.

Not the balmi of May ever produced finer weather than Portland enjoyed yesterday. There was a happy combination of cloud and sunshine, no rain, the gentlest kind of a southern breeze and the invigorating atmosphere valued alike by pioneers and strangers.

The Willamette Valley.

Like weather prevailed throughout the Willamette valley. The river rose slowly, and at 4 P. M. was six feet below the level of the lower floor of Ash street wharf, which is from two to four feet lower than other wharves in the city.

OREGON CITY, Feb. 21—8:30 A. M.—During the past twenty four hours the river rose thirty four inches above the falls and two feet below the falls. It is now rising two inches per hour.

SALEM, Feb. 21—1 M.—River thirteen feet above low water and rising two inches per hour. Southerly wind and light showers.

The impression prevails now that we will not have anything more than an ordinary winter freshet.

The Inland Empire.

SIGNAL BULLETIN, FEB. 21.

	Weather	Wind	Ther
Ritzville	Cloudy	Chinook	48
Dayton	Cloudy	Chinook	2
Walla Walla	Cloudy	Calm	40
Umatilla	Cloudy	Calm	48
Pendleton	Raining	Calm	40
Meacham	Light rain	Calm	7
The Dalles	Light rain	Chinook	40
Celilo	Light rain	Chinook	46
Hood River	Cloudy	Chinook	2

THE EAST SIDE.

CLEMENT EMPLOYMENT.

A number of men who were put to work at Albina a day before yesterday, and were congratulating themselves upon having obtained permanent employment, were somewhat chagrined in being relieved from duty yesterday in pursuance of telegraphic instructions from the east. Verily there is no knowing what a day may bring forth concerning railroad matters.

THE DISTRESS.

Scarcely a day passes but the marshal's attention is drawn to cases of distress in this city and his efforts to lighten relief with them. It is due credit to him to say that he has not neglected any such case brought to his notice, and when not able to obtain funds from other sources to furnish necessary supplies has gone down into his own pocket for the means. But this relief is only temporary, keeping the wolf at bay till the supplies are exhausted, when want and hunger again return. No previous winter has witnessed such destitution in East Portland, and much remains to be done toward their relief by the more favored and charitably disposed. In view of these facts, it is sincerely hoped the entertainment arranged to take place shortly in aid of the deserving poor will be as liberally patronized as their objects are deserving. The proceeds of the entertainment at Nippach's hall Monday evening will be placed at the disposal of a relief committee to be appointed by the audience present on that evening, while the proceeds of the ball given by the Third Ward Hook and Ladder company at Stites' hall the following evening (Tuesday) will be distributed among the distressed families of Stephens' addition.

NOTES.

Prof. J. H. Missen, the dancing teacher, after a successful season in East Portland, went up to Salem last evening, where he will open a school for instruction in the art terpsichorean.

The select social and dance of Relief Hook and Ladder company last evening was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the kind this season.

SALEM NOTES.

[FROM THE OREGONIAN'S LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SALEM, Feb. 21.

The state departments were closed yesterday afternoon owing to the death of the son of Hon. E. F. Wheeler, lately state treasurer.

The Willamette river is nearly fifteen feet above low water mark and is still rising. A heavy rain storm prevailed last night, which sent it up rapidly.

Among the visitors at the state department to-day were Captain J. T. Apperson of Oregon City, Captain M. V. Spencer and Hon. George H. Durham of your city.

Hon. Eben M. Bacon, the pioneer postmaster at Oregon City, is in the city in attendance at the meeting of the board of directors of the Pioneer Association.

Governor Moody has appointed the following notaries public for the ensuing two years: A. H. Tanner of [illegible]; Hon. A. W. Pendleton, George [illegible] of Astoria.

The infant son of Hon. and Mrs. A. F. Wheeler died in this city at an early hour this morning after a brief illness. The family have the sympathy of a host of friends in their bereavement.

In the case of Dunlap vs. Jeans, wherein the former sued for $1,000 damages for injuries sustained by alleged malpractice, a verdict was returned in favor of the defendant. The case excited great interest and claimed the attention of the court for two days.

The board of trustees of the Oregon Insane asylum to-day let the contracts for the following [illegible]: [illegible] Bass, [illegible] pounds [illegible], [illegible] Hall, [illegible].

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Take Wm. Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE.

[illegible] Washington street. Oysters in every style.

[illegible] [illegible] Try Dr. [illegible] [illegible].

Fresh oysters every steamer at Keith's.

[illegible] [illegible] liver [illegible].

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Western Oregon.

It is said that the surveying party from Boise City this way has found a good feasible route for the O. P. R. R. through the Cascades into the Willamette valley near Lebanon.

Ira Purdin of Forest Grove states that in order to keep the Indian school at its present location, he is willing to give to the institution twenty acres of good land, two miles from town.

Mrs. Newman, a lady 84 years of age, living with her son on the Martin farm, one mile east of Lafayette, slipped and fell while out in the yard last Saturday, and dislocated her hip joint.

The Yaquina Post is authority for the statement that the Oregon Pacific railroad will build an iron bridge across the Willamette for some where between Corvallis and Albany. It will be a fine structure with a draw not less than 125 feet.

At Yaquina bay last Thursday morning, one Chinaman was burned to death and another so badly burned that he is not expected to live. It is a terrible sight. They belonged with a gang of graders above Oysterville and were sleeping in a little hut at that point. During the night fire caught in their bed in some way, burning one to death and so badly burning the other before he could crawl out that he is not expected to live.

A week ago last Thursday a man named Foster, a recent arrival from the east, left the Grande Ronde agency on foot for Nestucca to go to his mother and two brothers, who live there. About a week afterwards the mail carrier between the two places learned that he had not arrived at Nestucca. A party was at once started to hunt him up. On last Saturday his body was found frozen solid on an old unused trail nearly midway between the two points. Not being acquainted with the country, he left the right trail and wandered in the mountains until overcome with cold and fatigue, he perished. He must have been dead a week at least when found. He was 30 years old and unmarried. When he left Grand Ronde a boy started with him to show him the way, but he was afraid to take the trip and returned.

Washington Territory.

A few days ago a mountain lion was killed near Dayton that was a whopper. He measured eight feet from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail, and stood two and one half feet high.

A man named F. M. Jamison was recently arrested in Dayton for fiendish cruelty in practicing on a horse. The poor animal was so badly crippled that it had to be killed. Jamison now languishes in jail, where he will lie until the next term of court.

A man named Frank Head, living near Spokane Falls, was arrested on the charge of setting fire to Warner & Ike's stable last Saturday morning and had a preliminary examination. The evidence was such as to show that Head had been seen in the vicinity of the barn about the time of the discovery of the fire. The judge considered the evidence sufficient to bind the prisoner over to the next term of court in the sum of $400.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents, S. F.

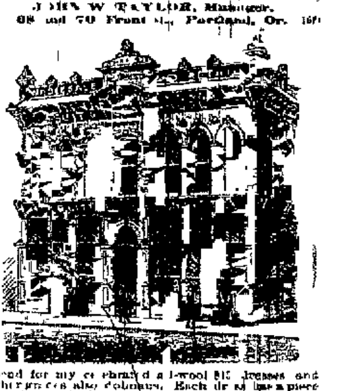
SPECIAL.
SOME NEW STYLES
IN
Baby
Carriages
Have Just Been Opened
AT THE
[illegible]
COHEN, DAVIS & CO.
First and Morrison sts.

[illegible]
Our New Scheme
A GREAT SUCCESS.
With the consent of the Executors of the late
J. KOHN,
I will continue our great sale of
Overcoats
For Men and Boys on this plan: The will of the late J. Kohn states that his personal property must be converted immediately into CASH, and as there is now left about 280 OVERCOATS, and it being late in the season for them, I will sell them for the following six days only:
MONDAY ... Feb. 18th
TUESDAY ... Feb. 19th
WEDNESDAY ... Feb. 20th
THURSDAY ... Feb. 21st
FRIDAY ... Feb. 22d
SATURDAY ... Feb. 23d
At the great sacrifice of NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, MANUFACTURERS' COST, which will be a discount of 30 per cent. from our regular retail prices. This is done to
CLOSE OUT THE OVERCOAT STOCK ENTIRELY.
MERCHANTS
Wishing bargains can avail themselves of this opportunity, as we have always bought for cash; we will give the people of Oregon prices that will make these
Overcoats Go Like Fire.
Just think! an Overcoat which retailed at, say $20, less 50 per ct., making its price now $10!!
This is a bona fide cash sale, and I hope the public will take advantage of it. Yours, respectfully,
ARTHUR KOHN,
Manager.
Sale at the old stand of
KOHN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER
Cor. First & Morrison Sts.

"THE BOSTON"
RUBBER BOOT.

PATENT "STANDLOOP."
ADJUSTABLE STRAP.

WOOL OR RUBBER LINED.
Hose, Belting, Packing, etc.
THE
GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MFG. CO.,
JOHN W. TAYLOR, Manager,
68 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or.



Send for my celebrated all-wool $10 dresses and higher prices also colours. Each dress has a piece of goods attached with instruction to test, so in future you can go to any strange house and test goods yourself. Send size of bust, length of sleeve, skirt, waist, under arm, full length of dress. Accounts opened with those making themselves known to me as reliable by check, P. O. order, register letter or draft. Also goods sent C. O. D. [illegible]
Third and Alder sts.

For School Clerk.
I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANDIDATE for School Clerk of District No. 1 at the coming school election, and respectfully ask my friends and voters of the district for their support.
T. T. STRUBLE.

Fair Warning.
Intending purchasers will please take notice that our
SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE
WILL CLOSE NEXT
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 23.
Let all remember that this is THE LAST WEEK in which to buy
Dry and Furnishing Goods
AT COST
We again urge all buyers who can do so to come in the forenoon.
OLDS & KING,
186 FIRST ST.

DR. [illegible] PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them for the cure of LIVER and KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

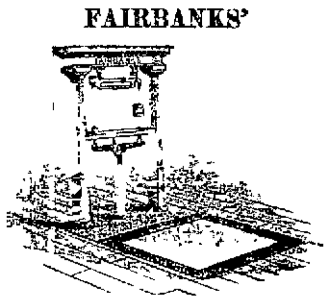
[illegible] ERA
Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (for Internal and External Use) will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT CURES Influenza, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, and Diseases of the Spine. Sold everywhere. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

It is a well known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure
MAKE HENS LAY
CHICKEN CHOLERA.
Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
HODGE, DAVIS & CO., Agents, Portland, Oregon.

1857.
G. SHINDLER & CO.
Furniture Manufacturers.
RATTAN and REED GOODS,
PATENT ROCKERS, EASY CHAIRS,
DESKS and SECRETARIES,
COCOBALA CABINETS,
MUSIC RACKS, PEDESTALS,
EMBOSSED PLUSH GOODS,
BEVEL MIRRORS,
FOOT RESTS, OTTOMANS,
[illegible] AND SELF [illegible] BED.
G. SHINDLER & CO.
Warerooms 166 First, through to 167 Front street, Portland, Or.
1884.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, MINN., Feb. 9, 1884.
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offers for sale the Drilling Machinery and Plant at [illegible] Tunnel, twenty miles west of Helena [illegible] consisting of the following:
[illegible]
Together with full set of blacksmith's tools and tools for repairing, and also a quantity of rubber hose, couplings, connections, etc.
Boilers, engines and machinery are generally in good order.
The railroad company also offers for sale the drilling machinery at Bozeman tunnel, 3 miles east of Bozeman, Montana, consisting of the following:
[illegible]
Together with large quantity of tools for repairing machinery, hose, pipe, couplings, connections, etc.
The machinery will be delivered at any station of the Northern Pacific Railroad desired by the purchaser.
Terms cash. [illegible] JOHN H. AMES, Gen. Purchasing Agent.

FAIRBANKS'



STANDARD,
FOR WAREHOUSE AND FARM USE.
GRAIN AND STORE TRUCKS.
Write for Price List.
L. H. PARKER, Agent,
26 North Front St., Portland.

SMITH BROS. & WATSON'S
IRON WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF CASTINGS AND MACHINERY of all kinds. Keep in stock ordinary sizes ENGINES, BOILERS and SAW MILLS.
Office and Works, Front and Harrison streets, Portland, Oregon.

$1,000 Reward for itching, bleeding or protruding Piles Deling's Pile Remedy fails to cure. REDINGTON, WOODARD & CO., Agents, Portland, Or.

INSURANCE.

Agricultural Insurance Co.
OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.
Cash Assets ... $1,491,694 81
Paid for Losses since organization ... 3,725,262 18
INSURES ONLY
RESIDENCES AND FARM PROPERTY.
[illegible]
$50,000 Deposited in Oregon.
HENRY ROBINSON, Agent.
No. 7 First St., Portland, Or.

The Oregon Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
OF PORTLAND.
DIRECTORS:
W. S. LADD, HENRY FAILING
H. W. CORBETT, C. H. LEWIS
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Office 28 Washington St.
Policies written at equitable rates.

GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO.
OF NEW YORK,
Cash Assets ... $3,362,136 09
JAMES LAIDLAW & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS
No. 16 North Front st., Portland, Or.
T. H. ALLEN, JR., Manager.

OREGON BRANCH
HAMBURG - MAGDEBURG
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HAMBURG.
Deposit in Oregon ... $50,000
JAMES LAIDLAW & CO., Gen'l Agents,
16 North Front St.
T. H. ALLEN, Jr., Manager.

South British and National Fire and Marine Insurance Cos.
Combined Capital ... $15,000,000
With unlimited liability of stockholders
Deposit in Oregon ... $100,000
JAMES LAIDLAW & CO., Gen'l. Agts.
16 North Front St.
T. H. ALLEN, Jr., Manager.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE
Capital ... $750,000.
BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON
North side Stark, bet. Front & First, Portland.
JAMES E. REID, Agt.

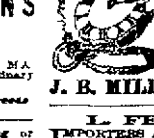
THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital subscribed ... $10,000,000
Capital paid up ... 1,000,000
Reserve Fund, in addition to capital 1,675,000
Cash Assets, June 30th, 1881 ... 4,854,065
Deposit in Oregon ... 50,000
Risks accepted and POLICIES WRITTEN by the agency,
NO. 5 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OR.
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN, and QUEEN
Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool
Deposit in Oregon ... $200,000
Joint Policy Issued by the Four Companies.
CORBITT & MACLEAY,
General Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho
Office, 64 and 66 Front St., Portland, Or.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORY BRANCH.
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital ... $5,000,000.
With unlimited liability of stockholders.
U. S. Bonds deposited with State Treasurer in Oregon ... $50,000
Letter of Credit, Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Or. ... $5,000
W. F. BROWN, Manager,
No. 37 Stark St., Portland.

W. A. S.
WOLFE'S
Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.
As a general beverage, necessary corrective of water rendered impure by vegetable decomposition or other causes, as limestone, sulphate of copper, etc., the AROMATIC SCHNAPPS is superior to every other alcoholic preparation. A public trial of over thirty years' duration, in every section of our country, of UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, its unsolicited indorsement by the medical faculty, and a sale unequaled by any other alcoholic distillation, have insured for it the reputation for salubrity claimed for it. For sale by all druggists and grocers.
UDOLPHE WOLFE'S SON & CO.,
18 Beaver St., New York.

PIONEER MASQUE DEPOT
Masquerade Suits and Theatrical Costumes for Rent.
Extra Inducements Offered to the Country Trade
Country orders sent C. O. D.
T. N. DUNBAR,
90 Washington st., Portland.



CHEAPEST
Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Table Cutlery, etc.
AT
J. B. MILLER'S, 129 First Street.

L. FELDMANN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN wooden and willow ware, and manufacturers of brooms and brushes.
135 FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OREGON

The Daily Oregonian

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1884.

FOUR VIEWS OF RELIGION.

An Interesting Discussion at the Nineteenth Century Club.

WHAT SHALL WE DO TO BE SAVED?

Mgr. Capel, the Rev. Mr. Pullman, Rabbi Gottheil and Mr. Wakeman Speak for Their Respective Denominations.

New York World, Feb. 8.

Seldom have the spacious parlors of Mr. Courtland Palmer's residence on Gramercy Park been so completely filled at a meeting of the Nineteenth Century club as was the case last evening. Carriages began to arrive at 7:30 and for over an hour the members and guests kept on coming until the parlors were crowded, the dining-room in the rear partially filled, and many ladies and gentlemen were standing and sitting in the hall near the doors from where the speaking could be heard.

The meeting was opened by a short prayer by Mr. Palmer, who expressed the hope that in the discussion as much courtesy, indulgence and kindliness would be shown as upon the occasion of Dr. Rylance's lecture on free thought some time since. "The four great religious theories to be discussed this evening are Roman Catholicism, the sect of unity and power; Protestantism, founded upon a basis of individual right; Judaism, the foundation of the other sects and different from all in that it has not for head an ideal man such as Christ, Buddha or Mahomet, and Agnosticism, the result of scientific thought. The great question of the century is, What shall we do to be saved?" Mgr. Capel was then introduced and said

FROM A CATHOLIC STANDPOINT.

MR. PRESIDENT: —You did me the honor to invite me to state before the Nineteenth Century club the principle on which the belief of the Catholic church rests; then to allow that statement to be freely discussed, and finally, to close the discussion by a rejoinder from me. The frank, earnest way in which, sir, your invitation was made, showed clearly it was prompted by no itching for an intellectual tilt; and the motto of the club, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good," indicated that your members earnestly wish to know "what is truth."

Yet I could not hide from myself that past experience proves the almost insuperable difficulty to get a satisfactory hearing for Catholicism. Prejudice and passion are proverbially deaf and blind. Unfortunately both have played a great part for the past four centuries in perverting the teaching of the Catholic church and in attributing to her doctrines she not only never held but which she has always repudiated. The past did not encourage me much to enter the lists. However, your courtesy, sir, assured me that I should have an attentive hearing. The literary renown of your members made me feel they would in common fairness not undertake to teach me what is Catholic doctrine, but be good enough to accept my statement of it as true, debating my exposition, not their preconceived notions of the faith. The impregnable position of the Catholic church and her inexhaustible power for good render her fearless, make her invite discussion, seeking no favor, but fairness. These facts induced me to accede to your request. My only and sincere regret is, that a more competent and worthier champion has not undertaken the contest.

The length of time granted for statement and discussion will be best spent in directing all our attention to the foundations on which the grand superstructure of Catholic faith rests. And in doing this it is of paramount importance that we use our words in the same sense and so have the same idea in the mind. You must, therefore, bear with me if I seem to lay undue stress on the signification of certain words.

1. The Catholic church maintains that man is endowed with intellect to know truth, with will to do good. He is gifted with reason which, among its other capabilities and by its own power and light, can know of the existence of God, of the immortality of man's soul and of man's responsible dependence on God. This constitutes, in other words, natural religion, and rests for its basis on the intelligence and discursive power of the human soul.

2. The Catholic church holds that besides the natural knowledge concerning God, man's destiny and man's responsibility, there is another body of truth, called revelation, giving still more extensive knowledge concerning God and man. This revelation differs essentially from natural religion, inasmuch as it is no product of scientific research but is imparted by God. It rests not on the capability of reason but on the veracity and goodness of God. By such revelation the mind is confirmed in its own supernatural knowledge, and is further enriched by truths concerning God and man to which reason by itself could never have attained.

This revelation began with the promise of a redeemer, and ended with the ascension of Christ. All dogmas since formulated by the church are but explicit declarations of the several truths contained in revelation. We hold that such revelation is embodied in certain inspired writings and traditions.

It is of grave import that we bear in mind that the Catholic church in speaking of God, manifested by reason and revelation, is speaking of a self-existing personal being, really and essentially distinct from the world, infinite in intelligence and will, and in all perfections—this personal God creating all men to be saved, desiring the salvation of all, and putting within the reach of all the necessary help for such salvation.

3. The church holds that between reason and revelation there never can be any real discrepancy. Since the same God who gave the one gave the other. Here it is important to remember the gulf separating the facts in nature from the scientific theories advanced by men. The latter are oftentimes, from insufficiency of observation or other cause, crude, inaccurate or false. To such theories the statement does not refer. We insist that between the facts and laws in nature known by reason and the doctrines of revelation, there is and never can be antagonism, consequently that reason must be the gainer in strength and direction by this new manifestation of God's mind.

4. The dimness of man's knowledge about his Creator, the weakness of man's moral nature, the responsibility of man to God and the goodness and justice of man's Maker not only rendered revelation possible but also necessary. And the Catholic church holds that, revelation being made, there is the need of an authoritative teacher and guardian of it, so that in all times, for all persons and under all circumstances the individual may know the teachings of God.

This implies infallible or divine authority, exercised though it may be through weak, sinful, fallible agents. The commission, not the individual, is to be looked at. Reason has the right to examine the credentials of such commission, but being convinced that the commission is genuine and has emanated from God, who cannot deceive nor be deceived, reason has but one duty—to accept the message, though it may be beyond the ken of intellect.

Such divine and therefore infallible authority was given to the organic body called into existence by Christ, and which received on Pentecost Sunday as its perpetual principle of life the Holy Ghost. From that day forward a human-divine organism existed on earth, easily discovered by the rock, Peter, on which it was formed, and by the marks of unity, apostolicity, catholicity and holiness which are of the essence of its being and purpose. This is the church of Christ, the pillar and ground of truth.

THE PROTESTANT SIDE.

At the close of Mgr. Capel's remarks the chairman introduced the Rev. Mr. Pullman, who spoke as follows in defense of Protestantism:

The Protestant reformation was a turning back to reality. It broke up a vast God-monopoly that had usurped all the powers and prerogatives of the divine being. Upon every instinct, emotion, power, aspiration and hope of man the church of Leo X. had laid a tax no less profitable and oppressive than would be a tax on vital air. If some huge monopoly at this day were to get possession of all the breathable air, and first tax and then adulterate it, we should have a not inadequate illustration of the condition of things against which the mighty voice of Luther rose in protest. It was indeed a stroke for liberty against a bondage grown intolerable; but was more than that. It was a demand for reality—the thing that is—against all pretense and unreality. The soul of Protestantism is sincerity, and sincerity alone knows what morality is. A coerced conscience is no conscience at all; murder is a worse crime than heresy. God's laws cannot be bought off with money; sheepskin and ink do not convey God's pardon. Bowed in the dust under ritual form and creed, man once more heard the voice of God: "Son of man, stand upon thy feet and I will speak unto thee."

The logic of Protestantism became immediately visible in the Roman Catholic body in the shape of ethical impulse. The reformation rendered imperative those moral reforms that were absolutely essential to the continued existence of that body. Thus, in a very broad sense, the Protestant reformation was a renaissance, that happened to organized Christendom which Christian doctrine declares essential to each individual soul—it was born again. But as the new birth does not destroy the personal characteristics in the individual, so neither did it in the Christian bodies. The Romanist still loves authority most; the Protestant still loves liberty most.

I define Protestantism to be a spirit or temper of mind which loves reality and is loyal to verity. Strictly speaking, there is no Protestant church; nor is there, except in name, any Catholic church. The Christian church alone exists, and a part of it is dominated by the spirit of liberty, another part is dominated by the spirit of authority, and this is the real distinction between Protestant and Catholic. The spirit of liberty is liable to an abuse which we call anarchy; the spirit of authority is subject to an abuse which we call tyranny. Hence, to form and then to reform has always been the important business of mankind. The Catholic body is chiefly concerned in creating a self-perpetuating institution; the Protestant body is chiefly concerned in infusing the ethical and religious spirit into all social and civil institutions. The real Protestant church is the free commonwealth with the religious and ethical life beating in all its veins; and the achievements of Protestantism as thus defined are the culture and glory of the world. The faults of Protestantism in modern civilization, but to charge the confessed defects of civilization to Protestantism is to forget both human history and human nature. And to propose to remedy these defects through Romanism is like proposing to cure a dimness of vision by extracting the eye. The remedy for twilight is daylight, not midnight. So far as any section of Protestantism forgets itself and scandals its origin by attempting to govern mankind on the principles and by the methods of Rome it fails in everything save in stimulating the protesting spirit. Protestantism is not the successor of Rome in thus governing the world. Rome is not its own successor in that business. There is to be no successor in that business. The world is never to be governed any more by the Italian method while it remains worth governing at all.

But there can be no greater mistake than in assuming that the exercise of private judgment leads to nothing but sectarianism and isolation. It leads to sincerity, and sincerity leads to solidarity. What leads to anarchy and tyranny is insincerity, false pretense, half-beliefs and "make-believe" beliefs. It may well be, as has been said, two or three thousand years too early yet to have a complete creed, but it is not too early to believe that this is God's world, not the devil's; that it has a divine reason for being; that truth and love are at the heart of it; that all lies are destroyers; and that goodness, justice and righteousness are realities which forever and alone triumph and endure. In one form or another these beliefs have been the world's renovators, and humanity has not climbed out of the abyss on a ladder of lies. A free unity is the supreme achievement of man, the crown and reward of his perfected faculties; it comes when he is ready for it, and it cannot be coerced before the time. I discern in Protestantism, thus defined, the world's great hope. There may be tempestuous work around and ahead of us, but

Well rears the storm, to him who hears
A deeper voice across the storm."

RABBI GOTTHEIL'S VIEWS.

Mr. Pullman was followed by the Rev. Mr. Gottheil, of the temple Emanu El, who said: "The Quakers whom I consider the nearest and truest ideal of what seems to me to have moved the soul of the founder of the Christian church, represent as no people ever did the idea of the divine spirit in man, and inspired by this they swept away all formality and placed themselves in communion with the eternal spirit, abolishing also—and I ought to say I am sorry for that—the ministry (laughter), but giving us such a clear and such a beautiful idea that should they cease to exist it would be a loss to humanity. Then there are the Unitarians, that worship culture. I think that Unitarianism is culture with a slight flavor of Christianity. (Laughter and applause.) Looking at a body, like the Wesleyans, we see the organization and power of the religious idea, and without any claim to authority we see what that religious idea is capable of in that line. Then looking at the great church whose representative we have with us to-night, we see what that church is able to achieve under one head. We see that it is capable of inspiring a large number of men to renounce all claim to the enjoyments of life, surrendering themselves entirely to that idea. The world has never seen an organization like that, and no one who remembers her great deeds of charity can ever forget what service she is rendering to humanity. I confess when I meet one of those good sisters wandering up and down on her holy mission, I, in thought, take off my hat and only regret that charity, that bright guardian angel of man, should be obliged to walk the earth in those sombre garments and not wear those bright, cheerful colors to which their deeds and kindness of heart entitle them." (Applause.)

Referring then to Mgr. Capel's argument he said it was a bold assumption for him to say that man had two kinds of reason. He had not faith enough to accept such a claim. "We must at last," he continued, "in the last resort, all come home to the reason; for even supposing we are directed by the church, she cannot go with us into all the work of our lives and tell us what to do and we must come back to the reason. Then the reverend lecturer made an assertion that God created all men to be saved. I wish to speak with the greatest respect, but this seems to be something that almost borders on—well, I will not use the term—but that God should create all men to be saved! Has he created none to be lost? If so, I think there are some who would rather be with the lost than with the saved. If the Catholic church would say that all people had not only been created to be saved, but will and must be saved, that would be a concession. I must not forget that I stand as the representative of that faith which preceded the church, and when the reverend lecturer insisted on the necessity of a witness and expounder of the divine truth, it seems to me that on the strength of the old testament Israel is that witness and that expounder, and if he ask for any external proof we cannot point to any great earthly power; we have no common saint; we are scattered over the face of the earth, and we are still a persecuted race. Only one stamp is upon us, and that is upon the brow of every Israelite—the stamp of unparalleled martyrdom for the truth as we understood it. We have borne our witness. Our trust lies in the sure word of God, not enclosed within the bible, but disseminated throughout the whole world, and that men will ultimately come to see the truth as we see it; that is our only hope. It seems to me that in several important points the Catholic church stands to-day on the same basis that the old Jewish church stood, relying too much on tradition making the word of God of none effect."

In closing, Rabbi Gottheil told the story of a man in Bagdad who was attacked by another who, when his assailant ran away, instead of pursuing him turned and ran in the opposite direction until he came to the gate of a burial ground. "Let him go where he will," said he, "I shall finally meet him here, and I will say to him, 'My brother, thou hast struck me. I might have struck back. I am strong enough for that but I will not. I might complain to the caliph and he would banish thee. I might call upon Almighty God to send down curses upon thee for the wrong thou didst me, but I will tell thee what I will do. When the time comes, when we both shall have passed this gate and I shall stand by the portals of Paradise, thou by my side, I shall say: "O God, I will not go into Paradise unless this brother goes with me."' The universal church is not one that goes into Paradise alone or refuses to have the gate opened for all men, and the members of that church desire that all men shall go into the presence of God along with him."

THE CHURCH OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Thaddeus B. Wakeman was the next speaker. "There is but one church," said he, "that can be rightly called catholic, and that is not a theological but a scientific and humanitarian church. As men residing in different cities have joined together politically and formed states, the same arrangement should be made for religion. The people who found religion necessary have adopted it, and religion is the outcome of the people and has not been forced upon them. The religions were all very useful in their day and are useful still, but their day is past. The old Tory adage that no gentleman should ever change his religion or politics deserves to be revived under the form that no one should leave the church of the world, to which those who have been taught nothing belong, as well as those whose scientific attainments have made belief in the creeds impossible. Religion is a necessity to some people and I believe that religions will only last as long as they are needed. All of them have done good work in the past but not one can ever hope to become universal. Once in a while an educated man who is sentimental, or a woman who is still more sentimental will be converted, but the majority will not be caught. The principal promise made by Mgr. Capel cannot be proved. There is no proof to convince a thinking man that his soul is immortal, and the other points were given as indisputable axioms because they cannot possibly be proven. What Agnostics needs is the audacity to stand up for their convictions."

MGR. CAPEL'S ANSWER.

Mgr. Capel, to finish the argument, said: "I have really received no reply to my arguments. The gentleman who spoke last thought that a little rhetoric and a few stories would pass for discussion. If the charges made against Roman Catholicism were true I would leave the church. What better proof can there be of our sincerity than that no priest in New York receives over $500 a year. We profess sincerity and the reformation is insincerity. If the scientific people are to have a church of their own which is to become universal, what will become of the masses?" He then cited the names of prominent scientists in the priesthood.

Experience proves that nothing else so surely eradicates Scrofula, root and branch, as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.

Overland receipts have been light for the week, partly by reason of delayed trains. The grocery lines have not shown up as largely as have others. Latest receipts include 115 bxs soap, 10 cs 10 lbs meal, 6 [illegible] sks seed, 10 tcs hams, 3 cs cigarettes, 416 pkgs tobacco.

EXPORTS—Per steamer Oregon to San Francisco 265 sks potatoes, 1,531 ctls wheat, 17 [illegible] bbls hops, 153 sks flax seed 10,250 sks [illegible], 7,260 lbs wool 7 cs [illegible], 7 bls woolens, 5 pkgs leather, [illegible] bls dried fruit, 29 cs [illegible], 3 bbls [illegible], 23 bls sheep skins, [illegible] dry green hides, 321 fresh, 87,435 ft maple, [illegible] ft lumber, $57,680 treasure.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 701 bbls flour, 115 ctls millstuff, 3 sks potatoes, 22 cs eggs, 11 bxs fruit, 1 bx butter. Also 20 bxs fruit from the eastern section.

Receipts for past seven days have been: 781 ctls wheat, 5,720 bbls flour, 1,016 ctls oats, 860 ctls bran, 612 ctls millstuff, 10 sks potatoes, 18,622 lbs hides, 24 pkgs butter, 300 bxs fruit, 612 bbls lime, 3 sks flax seed, 74,[illegible] lbs hops from the valley and South side; and 7,579 ctls wheat, 857 bbls flour, 231 ctls bran, 116 ctls millstuff, 415 lbs wool, 4,485 lbs hides, 153 sks flax seed, 50 bxs fruit from the eastern section.

Receipts by leading lines of transports from since Aug. 1 [illegible], as compared with a like time last season, have been:

	—Present— Valley.	Eastern.	—Last Year— Valley.	Eastern.
Wheat, ctls	659,151	1,738,298	1,436,601	180,124
Flour, bbls	216,165	116,796	211,336	55,408
Barley, ctls	2,766	120	4,518	512
Oats, ctls	61,412	......	9?,241	487
Bran, ctls	19,731	3,187	34,976	1,280
Millstuff ctls	29,526	6,563	30,180	695
Potatoes, sks	13,713	......	11,474	129
Wool, lbs	1,158,026	595,140	1,150,184	77,607
Hides, lbs	253,345	850,245	315,911	420,602
Flaxseed, sks	22	14,346	34	81,184
Hops, lbs	1,589,193	70,948	620,542	......
Fruit, bxs	24,510	1,167	29,583	1,205
Lime, bbls	23,422	......	17,274	......
Eggs, doz	9,173	156	6,802	102
Butter, pkgs	2,093	76	2,232	60

FREIGHTS—The only transaction in the week was the charter of the British iron bark Janet McNeil at 42s 6d for Liverpool direct. This shows the strength of the market yet is rather exceptional, as the vessel was the only handy-sized iron in the river. The absence of any demand renders quotations for wood impossible. In the river there are now five vessels under charter, three having cargoes well in, and one, while on the engaged list, being uncertain. Disengaged, there are six wood and one iron. The demand for tonnage will be slow—not strong—unless foreign grain markets materially improve, and this is indeed a foreign influence at present. San Francisco has reported considerable business this week at better rates. New Zealand advices to the 1st [illegible] quote iron for wheat at 37s 6d for orders.

TONNAGE STATEMENT.

In port—Chartered for grain		1,628
Disengaged		9,870
Total in port		13,[illegible]
On the way	Due Feb.-Mar.	9,501
	Due March-April	2,254
	Due later on	3,654
Total on way		[illegible]

WHEAT—Receipts have been unimportant and business restricted to very small buying by millers and shipments to San Francisco to go to ship there. It is claimed that shipments in that way are now possible. The feeling has been one of depression on all sides. Very little has been offering on this market and that found no bidders. Holders, unless pressed to sell, will not accept possible values, so the inactivity is due to both sides. Valley will command in the interior a price equal to $1.55 here. For Walla Walla the relative quotation would be $1.45@1.47½, but holders will not accept this. Some business has been done in cargoes afloat at prices not satisfactory even on cheap ships. The foreign markets have continued dull and generally weak to sell. Domestic markets have been irregular and rather weaker. A private circular dated Christchurch, New Zealand, January 1st, reports a [illegible] in their markets there and says of wheat: "We had hoped in this issue to have been able to speak more favorably of recent weather than we have ever had to in our last, but we are compelled to record that the weather has since been characterized by a succession of singularly bleak, stormy and wet days with here and there one or two really fine intervals. The new year is opening with a prospect of later weather, and harvest operations will be generally very late, a few weeks' sunshine and a higher range of temperature than the summer has yet given would make a wonderful change for the better in the appearance of everything. It is said that in the more advanced districts have operated fairly but in many holders the [illegible] are [illegible] well in spite of the [illegible] to [illegible] their opinion that with fine weather during January and February we see no reason to despair of at least an average yield of crops."

FLOUR—Discouraging advices from San Francisco make shipments in that direction for the time less. Receipts have been smaller with less crowding and stocks show less accumulation. Standards quoted $5, less usual trade discount. Others, $4.50@4.75.

MILLSTUFF—Lessened receipts with continued demand indicate more firmness, which has so far failed to result in any improvement in values. Jobbing prices are: Bran, $14@17; shorts, $22.50; middlings, $20@25, as to fineness.

OATS—It is hard to account for the difficulty in placing receipts. At least the condition of affairs is widely different from former seasons, when sales were not so difficult, even with larger supplies. The principal influence is the increased use of other and cheaper feed and the poor shipping outlet. With a third less being received up to this date the present season, as against last, values are 5c and more lower. We quote good feed 34c; inferior to fair, 30@32c.

POTATOES—Sales have been reported at $1.25 and even $1.30 per cental in a small way during the recent cold weather. Buyers are lowering bids to $1.00 @1.15, and offer less encouragement to ship.

ONIONS—Choice easily bring $1.50 per cental.

HAY—Receipts promise better, and the upward tendency in jobbing values is breaking. Baled quoted $16@20 from first hands. No loose coming in.

HIDES, ETC.—Less coming in, but the market is only fairly steady at 7½c and 15@16c. Tallow brings 7@8c.

FRUIT—Apples, if choice, are in better request at $1.25@2.00. Poor sell down to $1.25. Oranges $4.00 and 50, as to quality.

CHEESE—Choice cream is out of stock. California and eastern firmer at 18@20c.

BUTTER—Plenty of off grade in market. Choice moves very well. Quote choice roll, local or California, 40c; packed, 20@35c; eastern, 25@30c. Some of the eastern lately received is disappointing and hard to sell.

POULTRY—Chickens less firm at $5@6 for old. Ducks in request with $12@15 offered. Geese rather better at $9@12. Turkeys 16@18c.

EGGS—Since the break in the weather a gradual weakening has been noted. Values to-day are more settled at 30 cents, and it is thought only very heavy receipts can cause further decline. Lent is near at hand.

The Merchandise Market.

CANNED GOODS—Most kinds firm. Quote: Corn, $1.40; tomatoes, 2½s, $1.30; galls., $3.75@4; pie peaches $2@2.25, table do $2.50@2.75; assorted fruits $2.75; assorted pie do 2½s $1.75, gallons $4.75.

BEANS—Firmer; Small whites, 3½c; bayous, pinks and butter 4½c.

PICKLES—Kegs quoted $1.60.

COFFEE—We quote a firm market at 15@17c for Costa Rica and Rio, and 21@22c for Java.

RICE—Imports small, but there is considerable in bond. Ja and quoted 5½c; mixed China [illegible].

COAL OIL—Some weakness apparent. Good brands, 27c; others, 17@20c.

SUGAR—No powdered in stock. Quote: (A) patent cube, 11c; (A) crushed, 11c; dry granulated, 10½c; ex golden C, 9½c; golden C, 9c for barrels, halves and boxes ¼@½c advance. D in bbls, 8c.

SALT—Firm, with upward tendency. Quote Liverpool fine, $16, $19 and 21, as to size of bag; half ground, $[illegible]@19.50.

Tonnage in Port Feb. 21.

CHARTERED FOR GRAIN.

Vessel.	Tons	Charterers
Br bk Isle of Erin	669	C. Coffee & Co
Br bk Harry James	988	Sibson, Church & Co.
Br bk [illegible]	909	C. Coffee & Co
Br bk Cass Colesworth	1011	Meyer, Wilson & Co.
Br bk Janet McNeil	800	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

DISENGAGED.

Vessel.	Tons	Agent
Am sh Tillie E Starbuck	1841	Taylor, Young & Co
Am sh [illegible]	1196	Master
Am sh Red Cross	1301	N. Ingersoll
Am sh [illegible] Southard	1194	N. Ingersoll
Am sh Mt. Washington	1217	C. H. Prescott
Am sh Highland Light	1315	Bosworth & Robertson
Am sh [illegible]	1214	Sutton & Beebe

Tonnage on the Way Feb. 21.

Vessel	Ton	From.	Days out.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Newcastle, A	84
[illegible]	[illegible]	New York	103
[illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool	129
[illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool	121
[illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool	112
[illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool	111
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	76
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	80
[illegible]	[illegible]	New York	66
[illegible] Belle of Oregon	1109	New York	[illegible]

SHIPPING NOTES.

The bark Tam O'Shanter left for Rainier at 11 A. M. in tow of the Wonder.

Astoria wires still down.

The steamer Yaquina, for Yaquina bay, and Santa Rosa, for San Francisco, cleared from New York to-day.

The Willamette rose at the rate of two inches an hour. [illegible]

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

OPENING PRICES.

Pacific Mail	47½	Western Union	73½
North Western	122½	Lake Shore	94½
North Pacific Pref'd	47½	New York Central	113½
Erie	[illegible]	Transcontinental	20½
Oregon Imp. stock	47	Central Pacific bonds	72
O R & N stock	[illegible]		

12:15 P. M.

O R & N stock 96, 95, 97, 96½, 97½, 98, 99½.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Western Union [illegible]; Transcontinental 20.

BEERBOHM'S EUROPEAN CEREAL MARKET REPORT

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Floating cargoes—Wheat, inactive.

Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Wheat and maize, hardly any demand.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.

Spot wheat—Wheat and maize, slow.

Cargoes on passage to continent—Wheat, [illegible] quarters.

Cargoes for north of coast and direct ports—Wheat and flour, [illegible] quarters.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, Feb. 21.

Spot market—Wheat, steady; flour, steady.

MONEY MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Sterling exchange on London banks, sixty days, $4.86; documentary, $4.86.

Transfers—25.

Bank of England rate of interest 3½ per cent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Silver bullion, 1,000 fine, per fine ounce, 112½.

Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4.87; short, $4.89½.

Good commercial, from 1 to 2c lower; documentary, 2 to 1½c lower.

United States bonds—3s, 101; 4½s, 114½; 4s, 124.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce 51 5-16.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.

Weather thick, wind light southeast. Chartered—For Cork, U. K., Havre or Antwerp, British Victoria, [illegible] tons, £2 6s 3d, for Cork, U. K., British [illegible], [illegible] tons, [illegible]; [illegible], U. K. or continental ports between Bordeaux and Antwerp, Norwegian [illegible], 991 tons, 25s. The [illegible] previously reported chartered, is disengaged.

Wheat—Spot. The market is inactive at last quotations. The ship recently taken were mostly provided for before engagement. Futures, No. 1 white, seller the year, closed $1.52½; buyer the season, $1.65½.

Flour—Market dull and prices unaltered. There is no competition among buyers. Oregon and Walla Walla offering at $1.25 from wharf and $1.35 from warehouse.

Barley—There are more sellers than buyers: quote feed 87½@90c. Futures are weak; No. 1 feed, seller, May, [illegible]; seller, season, [illegible]; buyer, season, [illegible]; buyer, year, [illegible].

Oats—Weak at $1.40 @ 1.[illegible]. The demand is not stimulated by the decline.

Onions—Good $1.15. The market is bare of choice.

Grain bags—Calcutta, sale of 1,000,000 two year old [illegible] Calcutta, buyer, June, $7.25 per hd.

Lard—Eastern refined, 11@11½c; [illegible] 14@14½c, other kinds are unchanged.

Wool—There is no inquiry for good clean wools. Stocks are small.

Eggs—Market weak and prices are drooping; quote fresh California 25c.

Butter—The situation is weak, but we repeat to-day's prices.

Potatoes—Stocks are steady, more slow, weaker feeling.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

Wheat, [illegible]; Flour, steady; Wool, quiet.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.

Mess pork—[illegible]; lard higher, [illegible]; short ribs higher, [illegible].

Chicago Grain Market.

[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

[illegible], Feb. 21.—Str. Walla Walla, [illegible] P. M. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] for Yaquina, Yaquina bay; [illegible]

[illegible], Feb. 21.—[illegible]

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

[illegible]

THE HOTELS.

ST CHARLES HOUSE.

[illegible]

ESMOND.

[illegible]

ST. CHARLES.

[illegible]

ASTORIA TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The hours between midnight and noon are designated by a. A. M.; those between noon and midnight by p. (P. M.); 0h. 00m., a. denotes midnight; 0h. 00m., p. denotes noon. The height is reckoned from the level of average lower low water to which the soundings are given on the coast survey charts.

February	HIGH WATER First. Time	Ft.	Second. Time	Ft.	LOW WATER First. Time	Ft.	Second. Time	Ft.
21	6.48 a	7.1	8.00 p	6.6	0.58 a	2.9	2.14 p	1.2
22	7.22	7.5	9.31	5.6	1.43	3.0	3.12	1.1
23	8.01	7.6	10.36	5.4	2.46	3.0	4.12	0.6
24	[illegible]	7.8	11.23 p	5.1	3.51	2.9	5.15	[illegible]
25	[illegible]	8.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.55	2.7	6.11	[illegible]
26	[illegible]	7.9	11.51 a	6.3	5.54	2.3	6.57	[illegible]
27	[illegible]	8.0	0.28 p	8.1	6.36	1.8	7.38	[illegible]
28	1.30	8.1	1.11	8.8	7.25	1.2	8.01	[illegible]
29	2.02	8.7	1.50	7.6	8.29	0.8	8.43	[illegible]
1	2.40 a	8.8	2.16 p	7.5	9.14 a	0.4	9.31 p	0.6

The tide at Portland is about 6½ feet less than at Astoria and six hours later, there being about two hours between tides when no movement is had. Vessels going down the river leave Portland so as to take advantage of the first tide at Blackrock's and the second tide at Marsh Island creek.

MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.

Alpha	1 60	Hale and Norcross	2 40
Belcher	90	Mexican	80
Best and Belcher	2 75	Ophir	2 00
Bullion	3 00	Mount Diablo	2 50
[illegible]	30	Potosi	1 30
California	20	Savage	1 20
Chollar	2 25	Scorpion	65
Con. Virginia	20	Sierra Nevada	3 25
Crown Point	1 00	Union	3 00
Eureka Con	5 00	Utah	1 00
Gould & Curry	1 70	Yellow Jacket	2 50
Grand Prize	15		

BLACK
BLASTING POWDER.

THE GIANT BLASTING POWDER COMPANY of San Francisco, is selling BLACK BLASTING POWDER of the best kind at $2.00 per keg, and at 7 cents per pound in 25-pound boxes.

A. HALSEY, SECRETARY,
No. 228 Montgomery St., SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23, 1883. 28n3m

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle.
Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

ADVERTISING CHEATS!!!

"It has become so common to write the beginning of an article in an elegant, interesting manner,
"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,
"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,
"To induce people
"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."
"The Remedy so favorably noticed in all the papers,
"Religious and secular, is
"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.
"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness
"And ability
"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

DID SHE DIE?

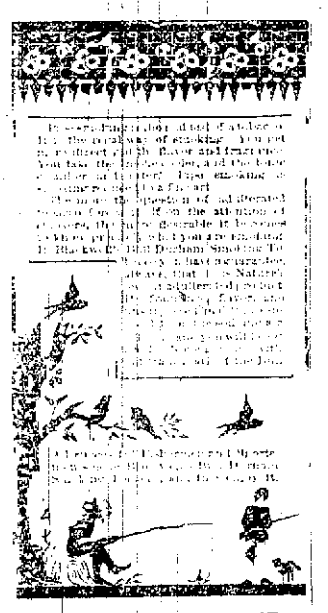
"No!
"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."
"The doctors doing her no good;"
"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."
"Indeed! Indeed!"
"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A DAUGHTER'S MISERY.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,
"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,
"Under the care of the best physicians,
"Who gave her disease various names,
"But no relief,
"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

FATHER IS GETTING WELL.

"My daughters say:
"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."
"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."
"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY of Utica, N. Y.



[illegible] the natural way of smoking. You get [illegible] direct flavor and fragrance [illegible] Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco [illegible]

SIMMONDS'
NABOB
TRADE
MARK
WHISKEY

[illegible] SIMMONDS' KENTUCKY NABOB BOURBON WHISKEY has been well known for many years [illegible]

WATSON, WRIGHT & CO.,
Sole Agents for Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia.

GRAND
CHARTER OAK
STOVE
The BEST of All
Unrivaled in Appearance.
Unparalleled in Simplicity.
Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unprecedented in Durability.
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.
Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the
VERY BEST OPERATING,
QUICKEST SELLING,
HANDSOMEST AND
MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE
Ever offered to the public.
MADE ONLY BY
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.
Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
SOLD BY
CHAS. MADANTZ.
43 Third st. near Ash, Portland, Or.

PILES. SCRATCH NO MORE!
THE
ITCHING PILES. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.
SYMPTOMS are Moisture, Intense Itching, increased by scratching, most at night. Other parts are sometimes affected. Swayne's Ointment sure cure. Also for Tetter, Blotches, all Skin Diseases.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
SLAB WOOD—$1 50 PER LOAD—FROM WEIDLER'S Mill. Orders left at mill or in the box at Bost Saloon will be promptly attended to.
W. S. [illegible] CO

BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PORTLAND.
President .... HENRY FAILING
Vice President .... H. W. CORBETT
Cashier .... G. E. WITHINGTON

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.
SIGHT AND SIXTY-DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hongkong.
COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

WILLIAM REID, President. WILLIAM LOWE, Cashier.
OREGON AND WASHINGTON
MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK
(OF SCOTLAND).
43 First Street, Portland.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
Four months 4 per cent.
Six months [illegible]
Nine months [illegible]
One year [illegible]
FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, since 1874, loaned over Farm and City Properties.

The Dundee Mortgage
AND
Trust Investment Co., Ltd.
Capital authorized $5,000,000
Capital subscribed 4,500,000
Head Office, [illegible] Panmure st., Dundee, Scotland
Local Directors in Portland:
DONALD MACLEAY, Esq., [illegible]
Attorneys, Messrs. SPENCER & DOLPH.
Money to Lend on Improved Farming Lands in the counties of Multnomah, Marion, Linn and Polk, Oregon, and Washington Territory. Full information may be obtained on application to
HUGH HOGGIE, Agent.
40 Second st., corner of Ash.

BANK OF OREGON
No. 40 First St., corner Ash, Portland, Or.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
4 per cent per annum on 3 months' deposits
4½ per cent per annum on 6 months' deposits
5 per cent per annum on 9 months' deposits
6 per cent per annum on 12 months' deposits
Money Loaned on Improved Real Estate Security; also on State, County or City Bonds or Warrants.
[illegible] SIDNEY DELL, Pres't.

VAN B. DELASHMUTT, W. W. THAYER, G. P. HOLMES,
President. Vice President. Cashier.
Metropolitan Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OREGON.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
RATES—4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON DEposits for three months; five per cent. per annum on deposits for six months; six per cent. per annum on deposits for twelve months.
Directors.
W. W. Thayer, E. [illegible], Van B. DeLashmutt,
C. H. Dodd, J. H. Smith, Jno F. Powers,
H. W. Scott, H. Williams, G. P. Holmes,
H. W. Monastes.
N. E. Cor. First and Stark Sts.

L. THOMPSON, J. W. BRAZEE, W. A. SPENCER,
President. Vice Pres't. Cashier.
The Portland Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OREGON.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
RATES—Four per cent. per annum on deposits for three months; four per cent. per annum on deposits for six months; six per cent. per annum on deposits for twelve months.
Directors.
D. P. Thompson, J. W. Brazee, N. S. Burrell,
Frank Dekum, J. N. Dodd, W. W. Spaulding,
E. S. Kearney, R. M. Wade, W. K. Smith.
Union Block, Corner Second and Stark sts.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital and Reserve ... $2,000,000
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills and issues commercial credits, [illegible] received on current account, [illegible] certificates.
FRED. TOWNSEND, Manager.

LADD & TILTON, BANKERS.
Transact a General Banking Business.
INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana.
EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin and Hongkong.

JAMES STEEL, W. [illegible], R. [illegible],
President. Vice Pres't. Cashier.
WILLAMETTE SAVINGS BANK
OF PORTLAND, OR.
No. 28 Washington Street.
PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.
[illegible]
DIRECTORS:
[illegible]

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK
LIMITED.
Capital $2,100,000
Reserve $420,000
Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.
This Bank transacts a general Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city of the world.
Portland Branch, cor. Third and Oak Sts.
W. MACKENZIE, Manager.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

J. C. JANION & CO., R. C. JANION,
Liverpool, Eng. Victoria, B.C.
R. C. JANION & SON,
Portland, Or.,
Importers & Commission Merchants
Receive constant shipments of
Coal, Tin Plates, Pig Iron, Salt, Fire Bricks, Rugs, Chemicals, Earthenware, Wines and Liquors, etc., etc.

MEYER, WILSON & CO., WILSON, MEYER & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal. Liverpool, Eng.
MEYER, WILSON & CO.,
(Successors to Rodgers, Meyer & Co.), Portland, Or.
Shipping and Commission Merchants.
Liberal advances made on shipments of Wheat and Flour. Orders executed for [illegible]. Line of sailing ships from Liverpool to Portland. [illegible] Coal, Coke, English salt, Fire Brick, Rags and Bagging, Tin and Terne Plates, etc.

MARKETS.

PACIFIC MARKET.
E. M. SPAULDING. THOS. FARNSWORTH.
SPAULDING & FARNSWORTH,
BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS
Corner Third and Ash streets. 21

A. H. JOHNSON,
Central Market,
Wholesale Butcher and Packer,
Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock

THE MILD POWER CURES.
HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
In use 25 years.—Each number the special prescription of an eminent physician. The only Simple, Safe and Sure Medicines for the people.
LIST PRINCIPAL NOS. CURES. PRICE.
1. Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations .25
2. Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic .25
3. Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants .25
4. Diarrhea of Children or Adults .25
5. Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic .25
6. Cholera Morbus, Vomiting .25
7. Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis .25
8. Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache .25
9. Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo .25
10. Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach .25
11. Suppressed or Painful Periods .25
12. Whites, too Profuse Periods .25
13. Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing .25
14. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions .25
15. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains .25
16. Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues .50
17. Piles, Blind or Bleeding .50
19. Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza .50
20. Whooping Cough, violent coughs .50
24. General Debility, Physical Weakness .50
27. Kidney Disease .50
28. Nervous Debility 1.00
30. Urinary Weakness, Wetting the bed .50
32. Disease of the Heart, Palpitation 1.00
Sold by druggists, or sent by the Case, or single Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease &c. (144 pages), also Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, New York.

GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL,
Twenty-first and L sts., Portland, Or.
Founded May 14, 1875.
RT. REV. B. WISTAR MORRIS, D. D. [illegible]
[illegible]
Attending Physicians:
[illegible]
Terms:
[illegible]

SANITARIUM. [illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible]
DR. WHITTIER [illegible]

RIVER STEAMERS.

STR. MANZANILLO,
On and after Wednesday, 27th February, will resume regular trips.

FOR LEWIS RIVER.
THE STEAMER MASON, W. G. WEIR, MASTER, will leave Alder st. dock for La Center and way ports Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday at 10 A. M. No freight received after 9:30.

Str. A. A. McCULLY
Leaves foot of Salmon street twice each week
For All Points on Willamette River.
[illegible]

For Astoria—Fast Line.
THE STEAMER FLEETWOOD,
Which has been thoroughly refitted for the comfort of passengers, leaves the foot of Morrison street on Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 6 A. M. and on Sunday at 6 A. M., arriving at Astoria at 1 P. M. [illegible] Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrives in Portland at 2 P. M.
[illegible]

FOR COWLITZ RIVER.
Steamer JOS. KELLOGG, from foot of Yamhill street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M. via Willamette Slough, touching at St. Helens, Columbia City, Kalama, Carroll's Point, Rainier, Coffin Rock, Monticello, Freeport and way ports. From Freeport Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

VANCOUVER TRANSPORTATION CO.
STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER, CAPT. JAS. T. GRAY, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street.
TOWING between 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SHIPPING.

For Gray's Harbor.
Schr GEN. BANNING
Will sail from Pacific Dock for Astoria and Gray's Harbor
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st.
Will receive freight until 6 P. M. of February 20th. For further particulars inquire of WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, Portland, or
J. H. D. GRAY, Astoria, Or.

Liverpool to Portland. Direct.
THE FINE CLIPPER SHIP
GRISEDALE.
[illegible] 1,000 tons register,
[illegible] BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.
[illegible] Agents:
BALFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.

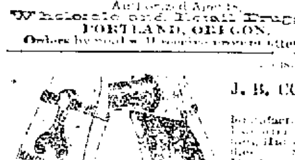
Sutton & Co's Dispatch Line.
From New York,
FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, DIRECT.
The A1 FIRST-CLASS CLIPPER SHIP
BELLE OF OREGON.
MATTHEWS Master
now on berth. Having large engagements, will have quick dispatch. Shippers will please forward their orders and make their engagements as early as possible. SUTTON & CO., 82 South St., New York.
SUTTON & BEEBE, Agents, Portland, Or.

FISHERMEN!
Twines & Netting
MANUFACTURED BY THE
Baltimore Twine and Net Company.
WM. J. HOOPER & SON.
No. 6 South Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.
[illegible]

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

CAUTION.
[illegible]

DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S
G AND G
Preventive and Cure for either Sex.
[illegible]
Dr. Felix Le Brun & Co. Sole Props.
WOODARD, CLARK & CO.
Authorized Agents,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.



J. B. CONGLE
[illegible]

RUBBER STAMPS
HUDSON
MAKES
STENCILS
SEALS

SEAL ENGRAVER, 33 FIRST ST.

ALLEN'S
"Mens sana in corpore sano." "A sound mind in a sound body" is the trade mark of Allen's Brain Food, and we assure our readers that, if dissatisfied with either weakness of Brain or Bodily powers, this remedy will permanently strengthen both. $1—At Druggists, or by mail from Allen's Pharmacy, 315 1st Avenue, N.Y. City.
BRAIN FOOD

LADIES USE ONLY
French Dressing & Satin Polish
ON YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES.
[illegible]

C. B. FETY, SEAL ENGRAVER
33 Oak street, bet. First and Second.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO.
Notice to Shippers.
FREIGHT FOR POINTS SOUTH OF PORTLAND on the Willamette river as far and including [illegible] will be received at Ash st. wharf, commencing Thursday, Feb. 21, 1884.
A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic.
[illegible], Supt River Division.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.
OCEAN DIVISION.
LEAVE PORTLAND AT 12 MIDNIGHT. | LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A.M.
Columbia, Friday, Feb. [illegible] | State, Monday, [illegible]
Oregon, Tuesday, [illegible] | Columbia, Saturday, [illegible]
State, Sunday, Feb. [illegible] | Oregon, Thursday, [illegible]
Columbia, Friday, Feb. [illegible] | State, Tuesday, [illegible]
Oregon, Wednesday, Feb. [illegible] | Columbia, Sunday, [illegible]
State, Monday, Feb. 25 | Oregon, Friday, [illegible]
Columbia, Saturday, March [illegible] | State, Wednesday, [illegible]
[illegible] steamers or sailing [illegible]

RAIL DIVISION.
Transfer steamer connecting with Atlantic Express leaves Ash st. wharf, Portland, daily, at 7:00 P.M. Pacific Express arrives at Portland daily at [illegible].
Main Line Passenger Trains run daily, connecting at Wallula Junction for points on N. P. R. R.
Through Sleeping Cars—Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Portland and St. Paul.
This is the only line running Through Emigrant Cars to the East without change.
Emigrants are carried between Helena, Mont., and St. Paul on the daily Atlantic Express trains, reducing the emigrant time between Portland and St. Paul to about 5½ days.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.
Boat arrives at Portland from Dalles at [illegible] P. M.

Leave Portland for	Mo.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fr.
Astoria & Lower Columbia	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	[illegible]
[illegible]	7 AM	[illegible]	7 AM	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	6 AM	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 AM	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	[illegible]

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION—EAST SIDE.
Between PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.
Trains for West Stayton leave Portland at [illegible] [illegible] Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
For Brownsville via Lebanon Junction leave Portland at 3 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WEST SIDE.
BET. PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE via O. & C. R. R. to Whites.
Leave Portland at 8 A.M. Returning, leave [illegible] for Portland at [illegible] A. M.
Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge lines are received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R. and West Side Divisions, respectively.

General Offices—Cor. Front and D Sts.
C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager. JOHN MUIR, Sup't of Traffic, St. Paul.
A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic. E. P. ROGERS, Gen. Agent Pass.
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
WESTERN DIVISIONS
PACIFIC DIVISION.
Leave Kalama at 10:05 A.M. Arrive at New Tacoma at [illegible] P. M.
Leave New Tacoma at 7 A.M. Arrive at Kalama 12:15 P.M.
Connections.
At New Tacoma with Sound steamers.
At [illegible] with the O. & C. R. railroad.
At Kalama with O. R. & N. Co's boats.

IDAHO & ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION
Leave Wallula Junction at 8:00 A.M. [illegible] Cheney at [illegible] P. M., Spokane Falls at 7:15 P.M. [illegible] Spokane Falls at [illegible], Cheney at 6:50 A. M., and Wallula Junction at [illegible] P.M.
Connection.
At Wallula Junction with O. R. & N. Co. Sleeping Cars to and from Portland.
J. M. BUCKLEY, Ass't Gen. Mgr., New Tacoma.
JOHN MUIR, Sup't of Traffic, St. Paul, Minn.
A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic, Portland.
E. P. ROGERS, Gen. Agent, Pass. Dep't, Portland.

Oregon and California R. R.
Oregon and Transcontinental Company, Lessee.
On and after Dec. 2, 1883, trains will run as follows
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS).
Eastside Division.
Between PORTLAND and GRANTS PASS.
Mail Train
LEAVE ARRIVE
[illegible]
Albany Express Train
LEAVE ARRIVE
[illegible]
The Oregon and California Railroad [illegible] makes connection with all the regular [illegible] on the Eastside Division.
Westside Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND and CORVALLIS
Mail Train
LEAVE ARRIVE
[illegible]
Express Train
LEAVE ARRIVE
[illegible]
[illegible]
Ticket office, Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
[illegible]
R. KOEHLER, Gen. Manager. JOHN MUIR, Sup't of Traffic.
A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic. E. P. ROGERS, [illegible] Agent, Pass.

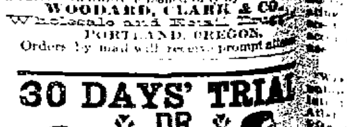
THE
GREAT SHORT LINE
TO THE EAST.
THE
CHICAGO,
MILWAUKEE
AND
ST. PAUL
RAILWAY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC
AND
UNION PACIFIC
IS THE
SHORT LINE
FROM ALL POINTS IN THE PACIFIC Northwest to CHICAGO and all points in the East and Southern States. It is the only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between ST. PAUL and CHICAGO via Milwaukee.
It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and owns three separate distinct lines between those points, thus giving patrons a choice of three routes passing through the fertile portions of [illegible] and sections of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. It runs the Famous Cars, the finest in the world, and no effort is omitted to [illegible] comfort of its patrons. No change of cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago, Omaha and Chicago. Changes made in depots in St. Paul and Omaha.
Be sure your tickets read via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and secure the advantages offered by no other.
TRANSCONTINENTAL
SHORT LINE.
For through tickets, time tables and full information apply to A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, Portland, Oregon, or any coupon Ticket Agent on this coast.
S. S. MERRILL, A. V. H. CARPENTER,
General Manager. Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.
W. H. DIXON, Gen. N. W. Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
W. H. MARSHALL, Trav. Pass. Agent, 4 Washington st., Portland, Oregon.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

DR. E. C. WEST'S
TREATMENT

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, and Spermatorrhoea caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.
WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by
WOODARD, CLARK & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

30 DAYS' TRIAL
DR.
DYE'S



ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are sent on 30 Days' Trial TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, who are suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Wasting Weaknesses, and all those diseases of a Personal Nature, resulting from Abuses and Other Causes. Speedy relief and complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address
Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

NOTICE IN THE MATTER OF THE [illegible]
[illegible]